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THIS JOURNAL is regularly supplied by subscription to the whole of the Members of FIFTEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire. The associate Journal, *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, published at Melbourne and Sydney, is also supplied to all Australasian subscribers.

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EXPORT TRADE.

THE Publisher of the C. & D. has compiled some striking figures about the exports of British-manufactured goods by the drug and allied trades during 1901. He shows that the values were as follows:—

	£
Aerated waters	145,397
Brushware	155,281
Candles	432,707
Chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations... ..	8,942,109
Confectionery, jams, vinegar, and sauces ...	1,539,674
Glass bottles	440,710
Indiarubber-manufactures	1,086,841
Paints and materials... ..	2,009,572
Salt	509,769
Seed oil	1,157,574
Soap	999,420

These do not include perfumery, varnishes, and other druggists' goods not separately enumerated, nor 3,885,242*l.* worth of colonial and foreign produce of kindred character also exported in 1901. This is in connection with the Merchant Shippers' Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on March 8. We strongly advise all dealers and manufacturers of these classes of goods to insert announcements of them in the Issue. Instructions as to announcements should be sent as early as possible to The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary.

THE LATEST STORE-PRICES are given on p. 220.

A NEW OPIUM BILL is in the U.S.A. Senate (p. 224).

SCOTCH LITIGATION reported on p. 240 is more interesting than usual.

INFANTS'-FOOD MAKERS will find a case that especially interests them reported on p. 218.

TWO VACCINATION BILLS are now before Parliament—one *anti*, the other *anti-anti* (p. 231).

A NEW YORK MAN thinks he has a way of making oil of lemon that will beat everything (p. 224).

IN KENTUCKY doctors may only dispense their own prescriptions, not those of others (p. 224).

PARTICULARS of the American Exhibition to be held in the Crystal Palace are given on p. 218.

A LONDON DOCTOR has been accused of failing to notify a case of smallpox which infected twelve others (p. 218).

SOME FACTS about Sir Howard Vincent's Bill to restrain the false marking of foreign goods are given on p. 231.

A CORRESPONDENT submits labels for two kinds of licorice one for chemists' sale, the other by grocers (p. 243).

THE numerical position of the chemical and drug trades as revealed by last year's census is the subject of a note on p. 235.

SOME USEFUL HINTS as to meeting emergencies in vitriol-works, by Mr. F. J. R. Carulla and others, are given on p. 229.

THE PAPER and discussion on pharmaceutical education at the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association are fully dealt with on p. 225.

MR. ROBERT DRANE's views on the "patent" medicine trade and a sarcastic handbill *re* Bunkum & Co.'s latest are printed on p. 227.

WILLSON'S PATENT for the electrolytic production of calcium carbide has been found by the High Court of Justice not to be valid (p. 239).

FURTHER particulars in regard to Mincing Lane firms who have failed consequent on Rogers Brothers' suspension are given on p. 240.

A HULL RETAILER, trading as a chemist, has been fined for sending a child under age for brandy required for medicinal purposes (p. 240).

THE EXACT ADDRESS on the poison-label is a matter of more importance than the Portsmouth Magistrates realise, says "Nrayser" (p. 233).

THE NEW POISONS SCHEDULE recommended for New South Wales is printed on p. 223. It forms an interesting contrast with the home schedules.

THE Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association have difficulty in carrying out their early-closing scheme on account of a few chemists holding out (p. 227).

"A LEGEND OF BLOOMSBURY SQUARE" is this week's contribution from Mr. Reynolds's pencil, and it illustrates a thing that not infrequently happens (p. 232).

POTASSIUM CHLORATE explodes by heat alone. Such is the opinion of Dr. Dupré and M. Berthelot, but other experts do not altogether agree. See the discussion on the subject (p. 228).

MR. WILLIAM MARTINDALE was found dead in his study on Sunday morning. References to his career (p. 231) and to his pharmaceutical accomplishments (p. 237) are made in this issue.

MR. BOUTALL, the owner of numerous pharmacies in London, has been fined for selling unstamped proprietaries—an omission which the Inland Revenue authorities are sharply looking after at present (p. 239).

MR. DOBBS, of Worcester, is quite active again in regard to packed poisons. We quote from a letter which he is sending to various journals, and also print other public references to the Poisons Committee (p. 236).

FLUCTUATIONS in the markets include a further drop in lithia citrate. Cod-liver oil is firmer; oil of star anise is dearer, and so is senega and Para tonka beans. Both sulphate of copper and nitrate of soda have advanced (p. 215).

A QUESTION put to the Home Secretary in regard to the Glasgow doctors who came into contact with the General Medical Council on the shop question did not receive a very sympathetic reply. Question and answer are on p. 231.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

On January 27, Mr. Wilfred Crow, chemical-manufacturer, Barking, was injured by the explosion of an oil-tar tank.

An inquest was held at Portsmouth on February 3 on the body of Charles Broxholm, described as a retired chemist, aged 76, who fell downstairs and was killed.

At Chelmsford on February 4, William Thomas Mynors (42), described as a dispenser, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour for bigamy.

Maidstone Town Council has accepted the tender of Messrs. Stonham & Son, chemists and druggists, Maidstone, for the supply of disinfectants to the value of 159*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

Mina Stuart Simpson, the young lady charged with obtaining goods by false pretences from Mr. E. Grisbrook, chemist, Windsor, has been bound over under the First Offenders Act.

The monthly Council-meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which was to have been held on February 5, was postponed till February 12, owing to the funeral of the late Mr. William Martindale.

Mr. Walter Walwin, chemist and druggist, Southgate Street, Gloucester, has secured the contract to supply the city with disinfectants; and Messrs. Sadleir & Slinn, Northgate Street, will supply the drugs for the Stroud Road Hospital in that city.

At an inquest held at Senghennydd on January 31, touching the death of Mr. M. E. Price, who traded as a chemist in that place, and who was discovered on his premises in an exhausted condition (see *C. & D.*, February 1, page 211), the jury found that deceased died from alcoholic poisoning.

The Holborn Board of Guardians has resolved to employ a dentist for the schools, and to purchase a dental chair and operating-engine of Messrs. Claudius Ash & Sons (Limited), 56 Broad Street, Golden Square, W.; also to purchase a case of *post-mortem* instruments of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons.

The annual dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution will take place at the Hôtel Métropole, Whitehall Rooms, on April 18, with Mr. W. B. Skinner (of Lilley & Skinner, Limited) in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. Leonard Courtney), 11 Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, E.C., will supply all particulars.

Three cattle died suddenly on a Salop farm last week. Anthrax was suspected, but an examination showed that the blood was free from anthrax bacilli. A veterinary surgeon thereupon made a *post-mortem* examination and found an irritant poison, which is said to have been caused by the animals eating horseradish growing in the pasture.

In the Nottingham County Court last week, Gordon Clarke, dentist, of Nottingham, sued Captain Arthur Sowes for 9*l.* 9*s.* for fitting and making a set of false teeth. Defendant contested the case, saying that the teeth pressed unduly on each side of the mouth and caused pain. The Judge gave him the verdict, and the plaintiff leave to apply for a new trial.

The case of Valentine v. Valentine Meat-juice Company came before the House of Lords last week in the form of a petition by the respondents that the cost of the appeal (including the costs of this and two other incidental petitions) might be taxed and paid out of 200*l.* paid by the appellant into the Security Fund of the House, the balance to be paid to the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy. The petition was referred to the Appeal Committee.

American Exhibition.

We have already mentioned the fact that this year an American Exhibition is to be held at the Crystal Palace from May to September, 1902. The Exhibition is designed to demonstrate the commercial development which has taken

place in the United States during recent years, and from a conversation that we had the other day with Mr. W. H. Fassett we learn that considerable interest has been awakened in the United States in regard to the exhibition. The exhibits will be placed in the Central Transept of the Palace, in the South Transept, and in several special Exhibition Courts, provision also being made for heavy machinery in spaces to the south of the Great Orchestra. There will be eleven classes of exhibits, and those which are allied to pharmacy will include Class III. (prepared food-products), Class IV. (pharmaceutical and kindred preparations, surgical appliances, drugs, perfumery, &c.); Class VI. (hygiene, sanitary appliances, &c.); Class VIII. includes photographic and optical apparatus and material, and Class IX. is devoted to education and science. Upon the Advisory Committee are Messrs. J. Morgan Richards, F. C. Van Duzer, W. H. Fassett, and F. M. Fisk. Mr. Morgan Richards is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee in Class IV., and there is every likelihood that the exhibits in that Class will be specially attractive. Inquiries in respect to the exhibition may be addressed to the Assistant Commissioner of the Commercial Section, Mr. W. B. Bancroft, 20 Victoria Street, S.W., or the Commissioner for the United States, Mr. Alfred H. Post, Produce Exchange, New York.

Smallpox in London.

At Bow Street Police Court, London, on January 31, Dr. John Colin Matheson, 11 Soho Square, was summoned for failing to notify to the Medical Officer of Health that one of his patients was suffering from smallpox. The Holborn Borough Council instituted the proceedings, and on their behalf Mr. H. C. Jones stated that Dr. Matheson was called on December 20, 1901, to attend a man who had a rash. The man gradually grew worse, and three days later Dr. Matheson consulted some medical friends who suggested it was smallpox. The man died without the sanitary authorities being informed of the matter. In consequence, it was alleged, twelve persons who came in contact with the case took smallpox, and three of them died. The accused, on December 22, told the housekeeper of the Westminster Dispensary (of which he was medical officer) that he thought he had a case of smallpox, and on the following evening he sat down beside the housekeeper's daughter, put his arm round her neck and said, "I have just been attending a case of smallpox: now you will catch it." The girl, only 18 years of age, was seized with smallpox, and died. Evidence was called in support of this statement, and for the defence Mr. Bodkin submitted that accused's conduct was consistent with his view that it was not smallpox that the man had. The case was adjourned. The hearing was resumed on Tuesday, February 4, when the evidence of the accused, of Dr. Washbourne (physician to Guy's Hospital and also to the London Fever Hospital), and others showed that the case was one of hemorrhagic smallpox, and sometimes it was almost impossible to distinguish it from *purpura hemorrhagica*. Mr. Fenwick (the Magistrate) said there could be no doubt that the man died from smallpox, but the question for him to decide was, Did the defendant know the nature of the disease from which the man was suffering? He thought there was a doubt about this, and the defendant ought to have the benefit of that doubt. The summons would, therefore, be dismissed.

The Doctor, the Chemist, and the Infant's Food.

At an inquest held at Hammersmith on February 4 on the body of Nellie Eva Lonsdale, aged 2½ months, the mother said she was obliged to feed the baby artificially, and for a fortnight gave it barley-water and milk. That made it sick, and she then gave it infant's food, obtained from Mr. Strode, chemist, which was recommended as being good. The child had been wasting away, but began to pull up again, and the chemist's food was the only thing that seemed to do it any good. The child was afterwards found dead in bed. Dr. Solomon Peake said death was due to pneumonia and wasting, the latter being the result of the former, together with improper feeding. Mr. Thomas Strode, chemist and druggist, 88 Askew Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., was shown a tin of "cooked and malted food for infants."

The Coroner (Mr. Luxmoore Drew): Do you prepare this food?—No, sir; it is made up for me.

The Coroner: It is printed on the label, "Prepared by T. Strode, M.P.S., dispensing chemist and surgeon-dentist, 88 Askew Road, Shepherd's Bush."—It should be "made for." It is supplied to a lot of chemists, the manufacturers labelling and wrapping it up for them.

The Coroner: It is a malted and cooked food?—Yes; I have the analyst's report on it.

The Coroner: This does not state the ingredients. It contains 15 per cent. of albuminoids. It is a farinaceous food—principally flour, I suppose?—Yes, I think so.

Dr. Peake, recalled, said farinaceous food, as described by Mr. Strode, was unfit for a child 2½ months old. It ought not to be given under 6 months of age.

The Coroner: It says here on the label (reading from the tin), "This delicate food is prepared especially for infants, and possesses every requirement for children brought up wholly or partially by hand"—that is not correct?—The Doctor: No, sir.

The Coroner: What should be the sole food for a child of that age?—Milk. Farinaceous food would cause wasting.

The Coroner (to Mr. Strode): I should think it would be as well, Mr. Strode, to alter this label.

Mr. Strode: Thousands of children have been brought up from birth on this food, and I have never seen any ill effects.

The Coroner: Does it do any good—does it nourish them?—Yes, sir. I think the most delicate child could digest that food.

The Coroner: It is the doctor's opinion I must accept before that of a chemist, who knows nothing about the treatment of diseases.

The jury returned a verdict that the death from pneumonia was accelerated by improper feeding.

L.A.P.T.

The annual report of the London Association for the Protection of Trade states that 729 new members were elected during the year. This does not represent a net increase, as several secessions have occurred, but a steadily increasing growth is prevalent. In the debt-recovery department 139,449*l.* was recovered out of a total of 247,387*l.* applied for. Members get free legal advice on matters connected with their trading operations, and during the past year 37,925*l.* has been recovered by actions in the Courts. There are now eighty-four societies in association throughout the United Kingdom, with an aggregate membership of about 50,000. Pharmacy is represented on the committee of management by Mr. C. J. Park, pharmaceutical chemist, Plymouth, and by Mr. Henry Gadd, of Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter and Bristol.

Institute of Chemistry.

The following have passed the final A.I.C. examination:—Branch "A" (mineral chemistry).—A. G. Armstrong, W. W. Lumsden, A. B. Shepherd, B.Sc. (Vict.), and W. F. Sutherst, Ph.D. (Geneva). Branch "D" (organic chemistry).—G. Clarke, jun., E. D. M. Neumann, B.A. (Oxon), Ph.D. (Göttingen), H. A. D. Neville, B.Sc. (Lond.), G. M. Norman, A.R.C.Sc., B.Sc. (Lond.), W. H. Nuttall, W. H. Peters, and V. W. Theobalds. Branch "E" (analysis of food and drugs, including an examination in therapeutics, pharmacology, and microscopy).—F. W. F. Arnaud, J. Evans, J. E. Jenkins, W. Partridge, S. O. Richmond, and E. C. Spurge.

Birmingham Notes.

Several Birmingham pharmacists who knew Mr. Grice very well were struck and particularly pleased with the good photo. of him which was exhibited in the Winter number. He served his articles with the well-known Edmund Street firm, and was later a pupil with Mr. F. H. Alcock.

The Birmingham Photographic Society is to hold an exhibition at the Royal Society of Artists, New Street, from February 22 to March 1. Silver and bronze medals and certificates are amongst the awards. The Secretary is Mr. H. Vooght-Cornish, Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve Street, Birmingham.

Between 9 and 10 P.M. on February 4, Messrs. Boots' shop, Broad Street, was entered by burglars. Mr. Chambers, the assistant, returned and found two men there, who bolted with 3*l.*, leaving their overcoats behind with their addresses in.

They were found at their home, arrested, charged, brought before the Magistrates, and remanded for a week.

The infamous-conduct incident of the Medical Council has caused some alarm among the many charitable dispensaries which are in this city. Mr. Josiah Austin, chemist, Hon. Secretary of one of these, in a speech at the annual gathering, feared that unless they altered the terms of their prospectus their medical officers would have to resign, and were, indeed, contemplating the step.

There appears to be at present a great desire on the part of young and unqualified pharmacists to obtain situations in the wholesale, their chief objects being to obtain shorter hours and a knowledge of wholesale methods. The wholesaler, however, is very chary about them, as it has been found when they have acquired dexterity and knowledge in certain departments they offer their services to other wholesalers at an advanced wage. Quite a score of such changes have taken place in Birmingham within the last few months.

Some time ago experiments were carried out at the Central Fire-station, Birmingham, with a fire-engine, by which a mixture of bicarbonate of soda, sulphuric acid, and water is thrown on a conflagration. On January 27 further demonstrations were made, but the carbonic-acid gas, the result of the combination, was contained in a separate cylinder, and this was connected to a fire-engine boiler capable of holding about 40 gals. A pressure of 120 lbs. was maintained for some time, and a good stream of water delivered for ten minutes. The jet is a small one, and is intended to stop a fire at the outset. It is expected that the method will be adopted by the Birmingham brigade.

An Indigestion-cure.

The preliminary inquiry into a charge of company-fraud, which has been going on for some weeks, closed on January 31 at Bow Street with the committal for trial of Charles F. Way, once a drysalter in High Holborn. With him worked one Barrow, as partner. It was stated that certain persons were induced to invest money with Barrow and Way as a condition precedent to employment in the business. The concern was registered as a limited company, with a capital of 15,000*l.* In seven weeks' trading stock was bought to the value of 70*l.*, and the wages bill for that period came to 218*l.* The vendors valued some recipes, one of which was a simple indigestion-cure, at 2,000*l.* as a fair selling-price to the company. Along with Way in the dock stood Joseph Hall, one of the employees alleged to have helped in the conspiracy. But Sir Albert de Ratzen was quite certain Hall had been a dupe, and he was liberated. Barrow has not "faced the music."

Leeds Notes.

The sum of 284*l.* 19*s.* was paid for drugs for the Leeds Women and Children's Hospital last year. The new hospital, which is expected to cost 24,000*l.*, will be ready for patients at the end of the present year. About 20,000*l.* has already been collected towards the cost.

Last week, at the Otley Police Court, Robert Molesworth, described as a chemist, of Menston, was summoned for having travelled on the Midland Railway without a ticket. The defendant was not present, and Mrs. Molesworth attended the court and explained that her husband had been called away to Manchester on special business, and she asked that the case be adjourned. This was accordingly done.

At the Grocers', Bakers' and Confectioners' Exhibition opened in Leeds on Wednesday, very effective displays are made by Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., wholesale chemists, &c., and Messrs. J. Barraclough & Co., manufacturing chemists. The country visitors to the exhibition were much diverted by the legend "Shake the bottle" on Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co.'s pair of show Yorkshire Relish bottles, measuring 15 feet in height, and about 6 feet in circumference. The firm offered a substantial special prize in the competitions.

The death under singular circumstances of Mr. E. Austin Padgett (23), trading as a chemist at Guiseley, was investigated by the district Coroner on February 3. According to the evidence of his wife, Padgett was found lying on the

floor of the cellar, as though he had fainted. Dr. Cheetham, who was sent for, stated that when he was called in Mr. Padgett admitted that he had taken strong hydrochloric acid, but whether accidentally or intentionally witness did not know. He gave a certificate to the effect that Mr. Padgett died from alcoholism, accelerated by shock caused by drinking some acid. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Poisoned by Insecticide.

At Stoke, on January 30, an inquest was held on the body of Thomas Bullock (80), who died fifteen minutes after swallowing 2 oz. of an insecticide used for vines. The poison had been obtained from a gardener, who had purchased the stuff (called "XL all") at a florist's at Newcastle-under-Lyme. It was supplied in a brandy-bottle with the "brandy" label kept on. Deceased did not know it was poisonous, but the infirmity doctor said the deceased died from nicotine-poisoning. The seller did not know it was a poison; and the jury requested the Coroner to communicate with the authorities pointing out the danger of selling the insecticide without labelling it poisonous.

Store-prices.

The following additions are noted in the price-list of the Army and Navy Stores for February:—

Aseptic vaccination lancets, 2s. 9d. each; Bennett's patent massage and toilet stones, 1s. 3d. each; Velva, 3s. per bottle; "Mabelian" fairy toilet-powder, 3s. per box; fly-papers (for South Africa) in packets of 150, 6s.; binaural stethoscopes (folding), 7s. 6d. each; clinical thermometers plain (2 min.), 1s. 6d. each; (60 secs.), 1s. 9d. each; flat (2 min.), 2s. each; magnifying (2 min.), 2s. each; (60 secs. with certificate), 4s. 3d. each; (30 secs. with certificate), 5s. 3d. each; veterinary, 1s. 6d. each.

Chlorinated lime in 1-lb. tins has been discontinued.

A Way out of a Difficulty.

The Holborn Board of Guardians, desirous of compensating their dispenser for good services, asked the Local Government Board to allow them to increase his salary. This was refused because the maximum salary had been reached; but the Guardians decided at their meeting on Wednesday, February 5, to award Mr. Norman Colbeck, their dispenser at the Highgate Infirmary, a gratuity of 10%, "because of his work having increased greatly during the winter months." Mr. Miller, Chairman of the Infirmary Committee, said they did not want to lose a good dispenser for the sake of 10%, and if the Local Government Board would not sanction it the Guardians must give it.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association.

A meeting was held on February 4, the President (Mr. R. C. Walshaw) in the chair. The business was principally in connection with the dinner to be held on February 25. It was decided to welcome any members of the craft residing in Huddersfield and the neighbouring towns who desire to be present. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society and Mr. Glyn-Jones will be there. Tickets, price 3s. 6d., may be obtained from the President, Mr. R. C. Walshaw, or the Secretary, Mr. J. W. B. Johnson, 4 Birkby Hall Road, Huddersfield.

Camwal and the Bicycle.

At the Clerkenwell County Court on February 3, before his Honour Judge Edge, Joseph Jacob Humphreys, insurance-agent, 44 Devonshire Place, Brighton, sued Messrs. Camwal (Limited), mineral-water manufacturers, to recover the sum of 24d. damages in respect of personal injuries and damage done to his bicycle through being run down, it was alleged, by one of defendants' vans on October 29 last. After hearing both sides the jury found for the defendants, and judgment was entered accordingly. Mr. Cababe, for the plaintiff, applied for a new trial, on the ground that the weight of the evidence was manifestly in favour of a verdict being given for plaintiff. The Judge: I might have given a different verdict if I had been the jury; but I cannot go behind their finding. They have exercised their right, and I do not feel inclined to alter it.

Poisoning Cases.

We have received reports of ten deaths from poison since our last issue. In two instances oxalic acid was taken simultaneously by two brothers (cabmen) in London.—Robert Williams (19), a chemist's apprentice at Bury, died there from prussic-acid poisoning.—On February 5, Dr. Danford Thomas, the Marylebone Coroner, held an inquiry regarding the circumstances of the death of Mr. W. Martindale, who was found dying in his study on Sunday morning. The evidence, including that of Dr. Sydney Ringer, showed that deceased had been suffering from overwork and mental depression; death was due to prussic-acid poisoning.—At an inquest on the body of Alfred Pearson (58), a Birmingham hairdresser, who had died of chlorodyne-poisoning on February 3, a witness named Lowe, who stated that he managed one of Boots' drug-stores, said he supplied the deceased with the chlorodyne, on his explaining that he required it for neuralgia. In this case the Coroner agreed with the foreman of the jury that, although the chlorodyne was sold in a blue poison-bottle, the label was not sufficiently distinct.—A dock-labourer in Liverpool, who had been drinking for some time, ended his life on Sunday with carbolic acid; and a man in Salford died from the same poison.—An old woman in Cocker-mouth Workhouse drank Jeyes' fluid last Saturday night and died.—Edwin Shand, a medical assistant, was last week found dead on Hampstead Heath. He had taken morphine.—At Downham a Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of death by misadventure in the case of Mrs. Crawford, who had been in the habit of taking a mixture containing laudanum, and one night took an overdose of it.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. Frank J. Gill, representative for the Apollinaris Company (Limited) in Ireland, has removed to more central offices at 49 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.

Messrs. Tom White (Harker, Stagg & Morgan), H. C. Grimes (Evans, Liverpool), and Frank J. Gill (Apollinaris Company, Dublin), have qualified as life-governors of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution. At the recent annual reunion of the association they each subscribed the sum of 10 guineas.

Lost Recoupment.

The Sligo Guardians at their meeting on January 25 again referred to the recoupment question (*C. & D.*, February 1, page 185) when a guardian said the loss was a very serious one, and that they often talked more over giving 1s. 6d. in relief than they did over the loss of this money. The matter was to be discussed fully at the next meeting.

The Water was Pure.

A libel-action was heard on January 27, 28, and 29 in the Dublin Nisi Prius Court in which allegations were said to have been contained in a communication to a local paper by an Enniscorthy mineral-water maker that the water used by a rival was impure. The plaintiff brought evidence that the water he used in his mineral-water factory had been analysed and found pure by Sir Chas. Cameron and Professor Titchborne. The jury found the water was good and pure, and returned the damages as one farthing.

Insurance Dispute.

In the King's Bench Division, Dublin, on January 31, an application for the appointment of an arbitrator was made in the case of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and Mrs. Murray, widow of the late W. B. Murray, pharmaceutical chemist, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, who claims 1,000% under a policy of insurance. One side wants a lawyer appointed as arbitrator and the other a doctor. The case was adjourned till February 3, when the Master of the Rolls consented to hear the action, both parties offering to submit to his Lordship's jurisdiction.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Dundee Medical School.

The authorities of the University College, Dundee, with the sanction of the Court of St. Andrews University, have approved of plans and signed contracts for a new building to be erected in the College grounds at Dundee. It will cost 20,000*l*.

For Pastures New.

On January 29 the members of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association and other friends of Mr. James Clark, pharmaceutical chemist, Aberdeen, entertained him to supper in Kennaway's Rooms, Aberdeen, on the occasion of his departure for London to take up a position with Messrs. Burroughs Wellecome & Co. The Association presented Mr. Clark with an illuminated address, while a travelling-bag and a hand-bag for Mrs. Clark were presented by his personal friends. Mr. Clark has been in business in Aberdeen for about eight years.

Glasgow Notes.

A nurses' subscription dance—the first function of the kind in Glasgow—was held last week. All the leading hospitals were represented, and the affair was a great success.

The chairman of the recent annual meeting of the Eye Infirmary called special attention to the enormous number of cases treated during the year—21,549—and to the wide and liberal support given to the institution by working men.

Two years ago the Volcanic Aeration Company, of 203 Great College Street, London, N.W., secured from the Glasgow Corporation a contract for the supply of aerating-machinery to the Belvidere Hospital. The plant then laid down has proved so satisfactory that the company have just received another order from the Corporation for a similar erection at Ruchill Hospital.

On February 1 fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. R. Suttie, druggists' sundriesman, 44 and 46 London Street. It started in the basement, and, spreading through a hatchway to a store containing chemicals before it was extinguished, damage amounting to 800*l*. was done. The damage is covered by insurance. Two of the firemen in attendance were burned about the face, and had to receive medical treatment.

This is the season for taking or retaking premises for the ensuing year. Several doctors have given up their shops, and are going to keep "offices" henceforward. A committee, appointed by shop-keeping doctors, are engaged in drawing up a list of scheduled poisons and their preparations. It is said that they have profited greatly by the list in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1902. But they are nonplussed by the term "poisonous alkaloid" and the problem as to what is, or is not, a "preparation."

At a recent meeting of the Govan Parish Council, Mr. A. Stewart complained of the present state of the Partick Dispensary. He said "the bare appearance of the place and the cold chill (*sic*) of the asphalt floor led him to the conclusion that some landed proprietors were better to their dogs than the Council were to their poor." It was explained that the Council had just acquired the premises, and that the venture was still in the experimental stage. Steps would be taken to make the place more comfortable.

At a meeting of the Scottish Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on January 28, Mr. C. A. Fawsitt read a paper on "Peroxide of Hydrogen," and "Notes on Japanese Coal" were submitted by Dr. W. C. Anderson and J. R. Henderson. A flippant local journalist recommends students of chemistry desiring to study the oxidising action of H_2O_2 on the human hair to take front seats in the stalls at the pantomime, and pay special attention to the *coiffure* of the ladies of the ballet.

Another sign of the times. English Lady Customer: "Is this a chemist's shop or a doctor's, please?" Doctor-pecked

Chemist (briskly): "A chemist's, ma'am." Customer: "I'm so glad. I'll take a pennyworth of paregoric. It's so queer here in Glasgow; you can't tell which is which, and I'm told the doctors are not allowed to sell poisons. I know I've been in several doctors' shops, and the young men were quite rude. They actually asked me 'What's your little game?' and one must have been mad or drunk, for he said, 'I'm not having my photograph snapshotted just now, thank you.'" It dawns on the chemist that his customer had fallen under suspicion of being the notorious "female spy" armed with a detective-camera, who has figured in so many local prosecutions.

From Chemist to Dock-labourer.

Proof was led before Lord Low in the Court of Session on January 31 in an action of divorce by Robert Mathieson, butcher, Aberdeen, against Helen Wood or Mathieson, Leith, and also against John Ellis, formerly chemist, now labourer, also residing at Leith. Ellis, in evidence, admitted that since last November he had been living with Mrs. Mathieson in Leith. Decree of divorce was granted, with expenses against the co-defender.

Photographic Exhibition.

The exhibition of photographs organised by the Dundee and East of Scotland Photographic Association was opened on January 31 at Dundee. The collection contains over 550 exhibits, divided into thirteen classes. The gold medal in Class 1, restricted to pictures which have taken a first award in an open exhibition, has been awarded to Mr. Archibald Cochrane, Glasgow. Sir William Ogilvy Dalgleish, of Errol, opened the exhibition. It is interesting to recall the fact that at Rossie Priory Sir David Brewster repeated Fox Talbot's experiments in 1850, Lord Kinnaird and Dr. Graham, of Errol, being present. Dr. Graham was an enthusiast in photography, and had a good deal to do with the first photographic exhibition held in Dundee, in 1854. The late George Lord Kinnaird once told that James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine, discovered the principle of sun-pictures, but that, on the earnest request of the miniature-painters of the day, Watt refrained from making his discovery public.

The Tippling Act.

This Act was quoted in defence of an action in the Arbroath Sheriff Court on January 29, brought by James Jack, pharmaceutical chemist, Arbroath, against Mrs. Margaret Rennie or Francis and her husband, James Francis, for a debt amounting to 7*l*. 4*s*. 11*d*. For the defence, it was objected, on behalf of Mrs. Francis, that the bulk of the account was for whisky, brandy, and wines supplied in small quantities and not delivered at her residence, and so came under the Tippling Act. Mrs. Francis stated in evidence that for some years her husband got a good deal of drink from Mr. Jack, and she went twice to Mr. Jack and told him not to give her husband any drink. Mr. Jack stated, on the contrary, that after Mrs. Francis stopped her husband from getting goods a new account was opened in 1898, and the account had been kept in Mrs. Francis's name ever since. He understood that the goods were supplied for medicinal purposes, and that Mrs. Francis had a separate estate. Sheriff Lee held that Mrs. Francis had not pledged herself that the goods would be paid out of her estate, and assailed her, giving decree against the husband.

Imitation Tobacco.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on February 1, Lord Stormont Darling, closed the record in the action by the Crown authorities against David Wilson, Dundee, and Robert S. Baxter, Broughty Ferry, for having in their possession imitation tobacco made from wood. Mr. Baxter is the inventor of the stuff, which is called cellulite. It was used for making substitutes for corks, linoleum, roofings, waterproofing, special composition soap, and in an evil hour a paragraph in a paper suggested to the defendants that it could be made into cheap cigarettes. They wrote to a few tobacco-manufacturers, and among others Messrs. Wills, of Bristol. Messrs. Wills replied stating that they would have pleasure in handing over the letter to the Inland Revenue, and the replies received from other tobacco-manufacturers

were also not encouraging. Later they heard from a gentleman in Bristol who said he would be in Dundee on November 2, when he wished to see Mr. Wilson with reference to the letter sent to Messrs. Wills. Meanwhile Mr. Baxter called upon an Excise officer in Dundee, who read to him the first few sections of the Tobacco Act, showing that it is illegal for tobacco-manufacturers to use ground wood, but did not, the defenders state, read the eighth section, nor inform Mr. Baxter that it is illegal for anyone to have in his possession ground wood stained to resemble tobacco. In ignorance of that they exhibited the imitation tobacco, and it was seized. The further hearing of the case is down for February 20.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

POISON IN THE SAUCE.—A new cook engaged at a country mansion in a French provincial town accidentally put some arsenic, intended for rat-poison, in a fish-sauce last Friday. There were a dozen guests, and all escaped serious consequences by drinking milk as an antidote, except one; he tried warm water instead of milk, and died.

DR. GALIPPE, the director of one of the Laboratories at the Paris Faculty of Medicine, was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine last Monday. The new academician is a pharmacist, but has also taken his degree as Doctor of Medicine, and studied dentistry. He has specialised himself for treating affections of the mouth, but in the course of his long career he has studied a large number of questions connected with therapeutics. He was the first scientist to prove that salts of copper are almost innocuous. Before his works on the subject were published, copper and its derivatives were considered to be violent poisons. In 1874, a herbalist named Moreau, of St. Denis, near Paris, was executed for a crime he could not have committed, and tradesmen were prosecuted and ruined for frauds they knew nothing of. It was Dr. Galippe who was able to establish in an indisputable manner the extent of the misunderstanding prevailing regarding salts of copper. Amongst Dr. Galippe's works are two books on bread considered from a hygienic point of view, a monograph on micrography, and numerous papers on bacteriology and parasitology.

A TROUBLESOME HALLUCINATION.—Jean Boulegue is employed as porter and laboratory-assistant at a pharmacy in the rue de Sèvres, Paris. In a misguided moment he was prompted to act the part of the good Samaritan a few nights ago, but now he has an impression that the rôle is played out, and does not pay. Jean slept on the premises, and it was his duty to open the pharmacy; so that when M. Tissot, one of the assistants, arrived at his usual hour, and found the place closed, he was surprised, but was soon informed by the neighbours that the *garçon* had been arrested on the previous night for attempted murder. He had no difficulty in learning the particulars, which were graphically given as follows:—It was 1 A.M., and two *sergents de ville* passing down the street heard cries for help coming from the passage of the house where the pharmacy is. The next thing was that the door was thrust open and a man, apparently stark mad, rushed out, wielding an axe. The policemen followed promptly, and disarmed the man. "I have just escaped assassination in the pharmacy," he shrieked, "and there are six of them." Making his way into the laboratory, one of the policemen found Boulegue sitting quietly, but apparently rather dazed. He submitted peacefully to the formality of arrest, and was taken to the police-station. Questioned there as to what it all meant, Boulegue was incapable of giving an intelligible reply; but the complainant hastened to supply full information with volubility and much gesticulation. "I was in a cab just before midnight, and caught one of my hands in the door when closing it. Shortly after I went into a *café*, where the prisoner, who was a stranger to me, was sitting. He offered to bandage my hand, and I accepted gladly, accompanying him to the pharmacy in the rue de Sèvres. The bandaging over, he offered me a drink, and we had absinthe and Madeira wine. When I wanted to leave, the prisoner muttered something about having lost his keys, and asked

me to go out by an underground passage leading from the cellar; but, on looking down the narrow staircase, I heard the whispering of voices and noticed the shadows of several men. Then it dawned on me that I had fallen into an ambuscade, and was likely to be assassinated; but I kept cool, and quickly rushed out of the pharmacy into a passage. There I found an axe, and, bursting the door open, I fled. The policemen know the rest." A summary investigation into the statement put quite another complexion on the dramatic story. It all resulted from an overdose of either the absinthe or Madeira wine (perhaps both) the men had been drinking. On the pharmacist's *garçon* the effect had been distinctly soothing, but with the complainant great excitability resulted, and he had become the victim (imagination aiding) of a hallucination that he had fallen into a den of assassins. Jean Boulegue was set at liberty; but his friends are convinced by his attitude that there is to-day a good Samaritan the less in the world.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," January 1, 1902. 6d. per copy, post free.

QUEENSLAND PHARMACY BOARD ELECTION resulted in the return of the old members, with the addition of Mr. Allen, who takes the place of Mr. Denham. Mr. A. B. Chater was returned at the head of the poll.

CORRECTING THE REGISTER.—Among the names of chemists erased from the Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria are those of B. A. Nicol, 397 Hornsey Road, London, N., and M. J. Todd, Roslyn Terrace, Sunderland. The names have been removed because no answers have been received to registered letters sent to these addresses.

THE YOUNKO CASE mentioned in the *C. & D.* last week (page 187) resulted in judgment for the defendant. Mr. Justice Parker said he was not satisfied that the plaintiff's eczema was caused by "Yunko," and even if that had been proved he would have been bound to come to the conclusion from the evidence that the eczema must have been constitutional with the plaintiff, and had simply been brought out by the use of the application.

A GOVERNMENT GRANT in the shape of land has been given to the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia. The Under-Secretary for Lands, in making the grant of land in Wellington Street, Perth, stipulates that the Society is to relinquish the land purchased from the Temperance League and Band of Hope. The Pharmaceutical Society is ready to do this if the League will refund all monies paid for the land, which it is understood they are willing to do.

A PRESCRIBING CHEMIST.—Mr. Herbert Bingeman, chemist, of Perth, W.A., has been prosecuted under the Medical Act, 1894, for having practised medicine by medically treating the eyes of John William Thompson and prescribing a lotion for the cure of an ailment of the eyes, he not being a registered medical practitioner. The chemists called as witnesses for the defence claimed the right to treat minor ailments, and it was admitted that a chemist always has the right to render "first aid" in all cases of urgency. The Magistrate, in giving judgment, said that where a chemist diagnoses a case in any shape or form he oversteps the line of the lawful business or occupation of a chemist, and in this case he found that the defendant practised medicine. A fine of 5*l.* and costs was inflicted. Notice of appeal was given. The Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia is to support the appeal.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia was held at Melbourne on December 4. The function was a great success. During the proposal of the toast of the "College of Pharmacy" Mr. E. N. Grimwade, as a past student at Bloomsbury Square, said the Melbourne College did not suffer by comparison with the British school. The toast of the "Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and Kindred Societies" was proposed by Mr. W. H. Potts, who said the British Society had recently shown great kindnesses to members of the Victorian Society. In reply, Mr. Sidney Plowman said that "good wine needs no bush," and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain needs no praise.

The general and research laboratory, the unrivalled drug-museum, the library, all created by pharmacists without help from Government, were an honour to pharmacy, not only in Britain, but elsewhere. He hoped the time would come when the British Society would receive in reciprocal arrangements certificates from the whole of the Societies in the British Empire.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.—The Comptroller of Customs has announced the following decisions:—Carbolic acid, 15 per cent. as disinfectants; cases, spectacles, dutiable according to material, whether spectacles enclosed or not; dental goods, appliances being gold, granulated and sheet amalgam, free; cement, 20 per cent., as cements n.e.i. pellets (amadou), for drying cavities in teeth, free; rubber alloys, if not under No. 112, free; enemas, rubber, 15 per cent.; goods destroyed in bond, casks, bottles, &c. containing same, dutiable; india-rubber solution, 20 per cent., as cement; muskinoi, 20 per cent., as perfumery.; manufactures of paper, n.e.i. such as fly-papers, not being advertising matter, 25 per cent.; opium, liquid extract of, &c., dutiable either as opium, according to strength, spirit, or medicines, whichever yields highest duty; opium, solid, extract of, being double strength, 60s. per lb.; oil, tattoo, 1s. per cwt., and 15 per cent., as paints in liquid; potash, permanganate of (in bulk), 15 per cent., as disinfectants, n.e.i.; spectacle-frames, free, if not gold or silver.

POISONS SCHEDULE.—The following is the revised poison-schedule accepted by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, and submitted for approval to the Treasury:—

SCHEDULE A (First Part).

Arsenic	Ergot of rye and its preparations
Prussic acid	Laudanum
Strychnine	All poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts
Savin and its oil	

Second Part.

Preparations of prussic acid	Arsenical preparations, except green and other coloured paints
Preparations of strychnine	Essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid
Preparations of all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts	Chloral-hydrate and its preparations
Cyanide of potassium, and all metallic cyanides and its preparations	Preparations of morphine
Aconite and its preparations	Red oxide of mercury (commonly known as red precipitate of mercury)
Tartar emetic and its preparations	Ammoniated mercury (commonly known as white precipitate of mercury)
Corrosive sublimate and its preparations	Nuxvomica and its preparations
Cantharides, tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations of cantharides.	Carbolic acid
Oxalic acid and its preparations	Phosphorus, except red amorphous
Chloroform and its preparations	Strong spirit of salt
Belladonna and its preparations	Strong sulphuric acid
Opium and all preparations of opium or poppies other than laudanum	Strong nitric acid

This new schedule is particularly interesting to British chemists at the present time, when the original schedule of the Pharmacy Act (1868) is in danger of being whittled down.

South African News.

AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION is projected in Cape Town in 1903. The general manager is Mr. Albert P. Baker, P. O. Box, 950, Cape Town, and the title of the show will be the British and Colonial Industrial Exhibition.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Messrs. Smart & Copley, of Bulawayo, have taken over the local business lately carried on under the name of "F. J. Byrne, chemist." The branch will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Harold W. Smart.

GLASS MANUFACTURE—There is a movement on foot to re-establish a glass factory in the Cape peninsula. Simon's Town is said to be the chosen site, and the promoters of the

scheme are Messrs. Ohlson (Limited), the well known Cape brewers. Hitherto attempts to manufacture glass at the Cape have proved a failure, consequently the departure will be watched with interest.

NATAL NOTES.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Natal Pharmacy Board was held on January 9, all the members being present.—Owing to representations made to Government during last year the methylated spirit licence has been reduced from 3*l.* to 2*l.* per annum.—Mr. T. C. C. Glaeser left Darban on January 7 for the Transvaal, where he intends stirring things up in the drug trade. His address will be "Pretoria" in future.

NEW DOCTORS.—Licences have been issued authorising the following to practise as medical practitioners in Cape Colony:—George Rawdon Barton, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. (formerly of Dundalk Ireland); Donald Munro Maciver, M.B., B.S. (late of Melrose, Scotland); Andries Christoffel Neethling, M.B., B.S. (formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland); Arthur John Tonkin, M.E., B.S. (formerly of Manchester, England); Robert Culbertson Vernon (not on the Medical Register, 1901); Frederick Chas. Willmott, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.) (not on the 1901 Register).

A CHARGE DISMISSED.—Dr. R. S. Anthony, formerly of the Claremont Sanatorium, but now practising at Cradock, was charged before a Military Court on January 7, with assisting the enemy. It was alleged that Dr. Anthony furnished clothing to Wessels, a medical student fighting with the Boers. A man named Kissen, swore that he took a letter to Dr. Anthony from Wessels, who is the doctor's brother-in-law, and that on receipt of the letter Dr. Anthony sent him to purchase 10*l.* worth of clothing and accompanied him (Kissen) to the Boers. Dr. Anthony, who is an American subject, denied Kissen's statement *in toto*, although he admitted having met Wessels, and tried to induce him to surrender. The case was dismissed.

TRAVELLERS' LICENCES.—With the beginning of 1902 comes the demand of 25*l.* from the Cape Government for a licence to represent a foreign firm in the colony and its dependencies. The representatives have hitherto always paid up not too willingly, but during the past two years the licence to trade in the interior has been more or less a farce. Now that the permit-system is at its zenith there is much heartburning over the payment. The licence has, of course, to be paid. The Cape Government sees to that. But permission to travel rests with the military, who have very little sympathy with business men, and it is quite the usual thing for a travelling representative to have his right of way challenged owing to "military exigencies." It is astonishing how much ground this phrase covers. Moreover, he may be forced to remain at a centre for an indefinite time at the whim of a commandant for daring to complain, or for some other trivial offence. The life of some of the representatives of British drug-houses must be anything but pleasant just now.

East Indian News.

BOMBAY TRADE IN 1901.—In dry aniline dyes the trade last year showed a very large expansion, the imports having been over 3 000,000 lbs., or about 50 per cent. in excess of those in 1900.

CHEMISTRY IN ANCIENT INDIA.—Dr. P. C. Ray, D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry at the Calcutta Presidency College, has an original work in the press dealing with the chemistry of ancient India. The book is illustrated, and promises to attract the attention of scientists and orientalists.

SAIGON PASTEUR INSTITUTE.—It is stated that the Pasteur Institute at Saigon has been placed directly under the authority of the Governor-General of Indo-China. Its functions include—first, the treatment of hydrophobia after dog-bite; second, the preparation of Jennerian lymph; third, the preparation and the supply, either gratuitous or on payment, of therapeutic serums and lymph of various kinds, to hospitals, to druggists, to medical practitioners, and to veterinary surgeons, in Indo China, and throughout the Far East.

American Notes.

PHARMACY AND THE DRAMA.—Mr. C. C. Matthewson, of Booneville, Ind., one of the pioneer druggists of Indiana, and one of the wealthiest druggists in the State, has donated part of his fortune for the building of a playhouse, which has been named the Matthewson Opera House.

TO REGULATE OPIUM IMPORTS.—A Bill has been introduced into the Senate to regulate the importation of opium and fix penalties for violation thereof. The Bill prohibits the importation of opium except for medicinal purposes on penalty of a fine of \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed one year.

ESSENTIAL OILS OF LEMON AND ORANGE.—Mr. E. J. Sheehan, of Utica, N.Y., is the inventor of machinery that is stated to furnish a better means of extracting oil from orange and lemon than any hitherto used. Mr. Sheehan is thinking of starting at Riverside, Cal., where he can find a plentiful supply of water and power, convenient shipping facilities, and plenty of fruit.

S. O. I. MEETING.—At a meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on January 24 papers were read by Mr. Louis J. Mates on "Sulphur Blacks and their Action upon Cellulose," and by Mr. Wilhelm Dreyfus on "Sanitary Chemistry in Relation to the Live-stock Industry of the United States," with lantern-slide demonstrations. Mr. E. H. Kane read a note on the "Presence of Copper in Powdered Chemicals and Drugs," and Mr. J. Merritt Matthews spoke "On the Influence of Indigo red in Indigo-dyeing."

CALIFORNIAN OLIVE OIL.—The season just ended has been most satisfactory to olive-growers. The Los Angeles Olive-growers' Association expects a yield of between 50,000 and 60,000 gals. of oil, worth \$2.50 per gal. The Association has 1,100 acres in bearing in the San Fernando valley. The yield at Andrew McNally's ranch near Pasadena is estimated at about 10,000 gals. of oil. The value of the crop of picked olives in Southern California is estimated at about \$75,000, and the value of oil when marketed will approximate \$500,000.

IMPENDING LEGISLATION.—An amendment of the pharmacy law of New York State is projected in a Bill which has been introduced into the Legislature proposing to grant pharmacists' licences to physicians without examination. This measure is very unpopular amongst druggists. Another Bill which the New York Legislature have in hand this Session deals with the adulteration of drugs, chemicals, and other substances recognised or authorised in the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. Noticeable features in the proposed Bill are that it deals entirely and directly with "drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals, &c.," and that any "person, firm, or corporation" sinning against its provisions will be liable to penalty.

DOCTOR-DRUGGISTS BARRED.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals decided on January 14 that physicians have no right to fill prescriptions, and that that section of the statutes which allows only registered druggists to fill prescriptions applies to physicians as well as hod-carriers. Dr. Havirus was recently indicted under the statute prohibiting anyone save a registered pharmacist from filling prescriptions. The Court found that the defendant carried on the business of retail druggist, but that as he was a regularly licensed physician he had the right to carry on the drug-business without obtaining the certificate required by law of pharmacists. The case was taken to appeal, and came up for trial before the Court of Appeals, where the judgment of the lower Court was reversed. Judge Guffy said the true meaning of the statutes is to allow a physician to compound or sell drugs to his own patients, but not to fill prescriptions sent to him by others. The decision promises to work a revolution in the rural districts of Kentucky. In most of the small towns there are only one or two drug-stores and it has been the custom of some of the physicians to carry on a small drug business.

Colonial and Foreign News.

VENEZUELAN DUTIES ON DRUGS.—A decree, dated December 6, 1901, has been issued to the effect that all drugs, medicines, and patent medicines imported through the Custom-houses of Venezuela shall pay the duties of the sixth class of the tariff (3 bolivars, or 2s. 6d. per kilo.). The decree affects articles leaving the port of shipment from December 10, 1901.

SPONGE-POACHERS.—*Laffan's* correspondent telegraphed from Key West on January 28 that eight American vessels have been taken by the British, having been caught poaching on the sponge-grounds of the Bahamas. The Customs authorities at Nassau have on many occasions complained of gross violations of the law by vessels which leave Key West, nominally for the Cuba or Florida sponge-grounds, and then go direct to the Bahama banks and gather a cargo of sponge for the West Key market.

BOGUS CHEMISTS AND DOCTORS IN TURKEY.—The Imperial School of Medicine of Turkey has reiterated its instructions to the municipal authorities for recovering all diplomas or certificates which had been held by deceased chemists, physicians, and midwives. It appears that there have been cases in which unscrupulous persons have appropriated the diplomas of deceased medical practitioners and chemists, and have practised without the least knowledge of medicine or chemistry; and it is in order to prevent a recurrence of this abuse that the School has given this order to the municipal authorities.

A NEW CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—Numerous applications from various parts of the world have been received by Mr. H. N. Ridley, Director of the Botanical Gardens of the Straits Settlements, for seeds of a plant known as *Bruccea sumatrana*, the seeds of which are said to be a specific for the cure of dysentery. It is a shrub with large leaves, with numerous leaflets, and is distributed over Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Philippines, S. China and Australia. Specimens have been recorded from Perak and Pahang only. The plant is being propagated from seeds and it is hoped that in a few months seedlings will be ready for distribution.

SUPPLIES FOR SCIENCE.—The Budget of the Prussian Minister of Instruction for 1902 includes a sum of 60,000m. for fitting out the nearly completed Pharmaceutico Chemical Institute at Dahlem with apparatus, instruments, &c.; 120,000m. for the erection of the proposed building for housing the collective exhibits of German chemical industry shown at the Paris Exhibition, 1900; 10,000m. contribution to the Cancer-investigation Committee; 53,000m. to the chemical department of the Charité Hospital, Berlin, for the investigation of cancer, the superintendent of which has devoted his special attention to the subject for many years; and for the erection of three barracks, one to be utilised for the examinations, and the other two for the admission of twelve patients in each. The examination will probably occupy five years, and will include endeavours to prove whether it be possible to treat and cure cancer by non-surgical means.

PIGEONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS.—A German paper (*Die Umschau*) after having drawn attention to the fact that American doctors have used carrier pigeons for forwarding their prescriptions to chemists, and that a French doctor had adopted them for some years for obtaining messages from his patients quickly, claims the priority of the idea for Germany, describing how Mr. Wilhelm Neubronner, Official Apotheker of Cronberg (father of the present Dr. J. Neubronner, court-apotheker, Cronberg), used carrier pigeons for fetching his prescriptions from outlying districts more than fifty years ago. The prescriptions were written by the doctor in pencil on tissue paper, put into the finger of a kid glove, and attached to the pigeon in knapsack fashion, which then flew back to its cot at Mr. Neubronner's apotheker. On entering, it touched a connexion with the adjoining room, and thereby attracted attention to its return. The prescriptions were then made up immediately, and the medicines placed, together with the pigeon, in a case, and dispatched to the patient. It was only in very foggy weather that irregularities occurred.

Winter Session.

Pharmaceutical Education.

AS briefly reported last week, the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association held a special meeting in the Chemical Club Room, Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on January 29, for the purpose of considering pharmaceutical education, the subject being introduced by Mr. James Grier, of Owens College. Mr. Geo. S. Woolley (the President) occupied the chair, and several educationists of the district attended to take part in the discussion.

Mr. GRIER commenced by deploring the apathy of ordinary pharmacists to his subject, although "education is the keystone of British pharmacy, and the personal qualification or education of the pharmacist is the safeguard of the public." He attributed this apathy to the unremunerative character of the calling. Present interest in the subject is due to the scarcity of apprentices, which at first was attributed to the raising of the standard of the Preliminary examination, but it has been shown that this is not the real cause of the trouble. The increased stringency is almost solely in the mathematical part, and every teacher of pharmacy knows that the young men who pass through his hands are very deficient in ordinary arithmetic, to say nothing of the higher portion of matriculation mathematics. The present standard, is, he considered, the minimum which a student needs in order to tackle the scientific and technical subjects of the qualifying examination. A lower standard of general education would necessitate a corresponding lowering of the qualifying examination and the abolition of the Major examination. He saw no reason why the higher-grade Board schools should not prepare boys for those examinations accepted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Central Board school of Manchester prepares boys for the entrance examination of the Victoria University, and other higher-grade Board schools are already capable of preparing boys in all the subjects of the Preliminary except Latin, which would require to be taken as a special subject. Latin is not taught in the higher-grade Board schools because it brings no grant, which fact he strongly condemned. Proceeding, he said many young ladies who take the Apothecaries' Assistants' certificate have had a high-school education, although in their case no examination in general knowledge is required. It therefore behoves pharmacists to see that those who take the pharmaceutical qualification are not inferior to them in general education.

Turning to apprenticeship, he said it should last four years, and study should be undertaken during it. No greater mistake can be made than putting off all study until 20 or 21, and then expecting to acquire the knowledge in six months at a school of pharmacy. The following is the course of study which he outlined, presuming the apprentice has passed the Preliminary examination:—

First Year.—Elementary stage of mechanics at a technical school.

Second Year.—Elementary inorganic chemistry (theoretical and practical), and the alternative physics course of the Science and Art Department.

Third Year.—Elementary botany and organic chemistry.

Fourth Year.—Advanced inorganic and organic chemistry.

Mr. Grier was in favour of dividing the qualifying examination into two parts—viz., (1) scientific, and (2) technical subjects. An intermediate examination in the purely scientific subjects should be instituted. It should include chemistry, physics, and botany—theoretical and practical—but a candidate who has studied those matters at a recognised technical school could be exempted from that part of the examination. The same could also apply in the case of those who had passed the inter-science examination or the class examinations in these subjects at a university college. This is simply an extension of the principle which the Pharmaceutical Society has adopted in accepting certificates for the Preliminary examination; and Mr. Grier argued that it would be a great advantage to the student and to pharmacy in general. It would enable those holding the requisite certificates to go straight forward to the second part or qualifying examination in (a) pharmacy, including practical pharmacy and dispensing, prescription-reading,

posology, and pharmacy law; (b) materia medica and pharmacognosy; (c) pharmaceutical chemistry—i.e., the identification, estimation, and examination for impurities of all B.P. drugs, including assaying. To this might be added a knowledge of poisonous and fatal doses and of antidotes. He thought it would also be an improvement to have a written examination, followed by a short oral examination where necessary, and the practical work. This would ensure the subjects had been properly studied, leaving the student to decide as to when and where he would pursue his studies. There would be no cramming, because Science and Art certificates could not be awarded without attendance on classes for a full session. The student would also learn simple elementary matters before touching those of a more difficult description. Under the present system it is not unusual for students to keep going up periodically, first from one school and then another, and students often alternately fail and pass in the same subject. Sometimes a candidate of indifferent knowledge succeeds in passing at Bloomsbury Square owing to his pluck and nerve when under an oral examination, whereas a more competent student fails.

Mr. Grier admitted that his experience of pharmaceutical students at Owens College has not been so great as it might have been, as during the five years he has been there the number of students in the pharmaceutical department has never exceeded a dozen. It was difficult, he said, to account for this apathy on the part of pharmacists towards the university colleges, as it would obviously be to their advantage to be associated with them. Students have the advantage of professors who are specialists in their respective subjects, and the constant intercourse with other students who are studying the same subjects, but from different standpoints, is an education in itself. The responsible nature of the pharmacist's calling would thus be better appreciated by medical men, teachers, and the public generally. Finally, pharmacy would share with medicine and dentistry in the annual grant of 25,000*l.* which is made to the university colleges, so that by utilising technical schools during apprenticeship, and the universities later on in preparing for the qualifying examination, pharmacists would share to the fullest extent in the grants which the Government give in aid of secondary and university education, and also in any corporation or city grants. The colleges would welcome any advances and any suggestions on the part of pharmacists. There is no getting over the fact that many medical men look with suspicion on, and have very little faith in, the quality of the training which the ordinary pharmacist of the present day receives. In his (the speaker's) opinion pharmacy should be represented on the General Medical Council along with medicine and dentistry. There would then be some chance of a comprehensive Bill being drafted. It might then be even possible to come to some understanding with the Society of Apothecaries, so as to get the pharmacist's qualifying examination recognised as the only legal qualification for the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions. There is no wish to prevent any doctor dispensing his own medicines if he choose. Concluding, Mr. Grier said (referring to higher pharmaceutical education) for all practical purposes the Major examination has served its day, though it is of educational value. It is only reasonable that a man who has passed the legal qualifying examination should be free to use the terms "pharmacist" and "pharmaceutical chemist," and call his shop a "pharmacy."

DISCUSSION.

The PRESIDENT agreed with the suggestion as to the training of apprentices, and of apprentices having time for study. Also he was in accord with the suggestion to divide the qualifying examination. He thought, however, that Mr. Grier was a little too pessimistic as to the qualifications of those who pass the Minor examination. He deprecated the removal of the power of examination from the Pharmaceutical Society to other bodies. In any examination of a number of students, such as go up to Bloomsbury Square, it must of necessity occur that one or two would get through who were not quite competent; but he was inclined to think that if those examinations were delegated to another body, such as Mr. Grier had indicated, the opportunities of escape would be more numerous. He could not agree with Mr. Grier that the Major examination had served. He

knew from personal experience that a great number of the public recognised the difference between a Major man and others.

Mr. KEMP having spoken briefly,

Professor POPE stated that during the last five or six years he had been in charge of a chemistry department at one of the large London technical colleges where they had had large numbers of students who wished ultimately to go up for examination at Bloomsbury Square. They always looked upon the pharmacy students as being unsatisfactory. Their idea appeared to be to get through a certain examination and then finish with chemistry. Therefore it almost seemed as if the system in vogue in training pharmacists involved cramming. He thought the frequency with which candidates went up to the examination was an indication they had been crammed. A scheme of compulsory education would do away with such possibilities. It seemed to him that pharmacy students, as far as chemistry is concerned, do not regard their training in any way as an education. They are simply learning a business in pretty much the same way as a linendraper would learn his. If that notion could be eradicated it would be a splendid thing. If there was any real desire on the part of the pharmacy students to attend evening classes at technical schools, he was sure the technical schools would be very quick to respond; but, as a teacher at a technical school himself, he could only echo what had been said by Mr. Grier.

Professor WEISS stated that he had been associated with the pharmacy department at Owens College for ten years. He agreed with a great deal of what Mr. Grier had said, and considered his views as to examinations for pharmacists were very sound. He emphasised the fact that although only a few students attended the classes at Owens College the results were very satisfactory. He had not had the experience which Professor Pope had had with respect to technical schools.

Professor POPE: Mine were simply evening students.

Professor WEISS said their students did not come to be crammed, but went through a lengthy course of instruction. In that respect they had no doubt been more fortunate than others. But there does exist the danger of students endeavouring to become prepared for examination in too short a time. It was necessary to prescribe a due course of education with a definite time over which that education should extend. It would be a wise thing to induce apprentices to take up some subjects which would relieve them and help them in their examination. Unless it were made compulsory, apprentices would not be able to take classes of the kind suggested, as they would be generally so occupied with their work in the pharmacy. The suggested division would, from an educational point of view, be very desirable. In the Joint Board's examination for medical men a student was allowed to separate his subjects in two grooves. He took the chemistry and physics at one time, and he took the botany at another. The subjects for the Minor examination could be divided in the same way. It is doubtful whether it would be possible to make attendance compulsory at lectures with any good effect. There is probably some room for improvement with regard to examinations. Speaking for his own subject—botany—it would be better if students were examined both orally and in writing. He had had some experience in examining, and if a man had been examining students all day orally he would feel very different at the end of the day from what he did at the beginning. Those students who came at the end of the day might have a very different chance of passing from those who were taken earlier. If Mr. Grier's suggestion was adopted some part of the Major examination might be included in the second part of the Minor examination. Pharmacy is taking up part of the profession of medical men. Therefore adequate training is required, and anything that would tend to raise the standard of examination would tend to raise the standard of the profession. If the Major examination was to be dropped, he thought some provision should be made in the university colleges to give a degree in the pharmacy line. He thought the universities would very readily take up that subject.

Mr. RADCLIFFE said that at the technical school during the last two or three years, they endeavoured to provide a rather higher course of pharmaceutical chemistry for pharmaceutical chemists, but not a pharmaceutical chemist

attended. They had had chiefly chemists from colour-works who desired to know what was going on in pharmaceutical chemistry.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR said he had never felt that the scarcity of apprentices was in any degree caused by the Preliminary examination standard being too high. He had lived among working men all his life, and their children, provided they studied Latin, were quite as well able to pass the Preliminary examination as any of those who came from a grammar-school. There was a good deal of difficulty connected with a compulsory curriculum. If it was to begin during apprenticeship, it would have to be laid down as an absolute law that the apprenticeship should not begin until the Preliminary was passed. However willing the Council of the Society might be to pass a resolution in favour of a compulsory curriculum, and however much probability there might be of getting an Act of Parliament, they would have an immense amount of opposition to overcome from the members of the trade themselves. There must be hundreds of men in the country upon whom the regulation for a compulsory curriculum for apprentices would impose a very great hardship. Then, again, the State would say it could not depute qualification functions to the Pharmaceutical Society if they were going to hand over a part of those functions to another body. The State might as well deal with the other body direct and get rid of the middleman. They must keep the matter in their own hands.

Professor R. B. WILD said the first question that had been raised was, What is the object of the curriculum and of the examination? It is to ensure that the pharmacist, when he entered upon his profession, should be in the best possible position as regards skill and knowledge. The duties of pharmacists in foreign countries are carried to very much greater lengths than they are in this country. A pharmacist abroad undertakes scientific duties which are not undertaken here. The pharmacist exercises scientific and trade functions. Whether the profession of the pharmacist would become divided on trade and professional lines no one could say, but there seems to be a tendency at the present time for him to be reduced to the position of a middleman selling American goods in their original wrappers. They could not but deprecate the tendency to utilise those preparations made up for export. What is it a pharmacist really wants? He wants a knowledge of chemistry, botany, and materia medica. He also wants a fair average amount of general education before he can enter upon those subjects. There are two ways in which efficiency could be tested. One is by prescribing a curriculum and by ensuring that a man shall attend a sufficient number of classes in a certain school and under a recognised teacher. The other is the examination-test, taking no thought as to where a man has received his training. He thought the profession of pharmacy is now in a state of evolution similar to the medical profession before the Act of 1893. He thought pharmacists should endeavour to obtain degrees, and he was entirely in agreement with Mr. Grier as to his suggestions for examinations.

Mr. YOUNG was of opinion that the raising of the standard of examination had nothing to do with the scarcity of apprentices.

Mr. GRIER then replied, saying in the course of his remarks that if a compulsory curriculum is to come about it must necessarily be after apprenticeship. In his opinion, nine months at college would be all that would be required after an apprentice had passed the scientific subjects. He would not do away with the Major examination in a sense. He suggested substituting something in its place which would be of real value—namely, a degree. By taking an extra year the apprentice would obtain that degree.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

A SPECIALLY convened meeting of this Association was held at the Bull Hotel, Cambridge, on January 29. The President (Mr. A. S. Campkin, J.P.) presided, and there were also present Messrs. A. Deck, H. F. Cook, E. S. Peck, W. L. White, Percy Pain, Bourne, Evans, Coulson, Collins, Mosse, Beale, Addison, McAvoy, Parsons, Bernard S. Campkin (Hon. Secretary), and others. The meeting was primarily called to consider the breaking of an agreement among chemists of the town to close during the winter months at 5 P.M. on Thursdays.

EARLY CLOSING.

The PRESIDENT said when they entered into this arrangement they posted in all the windows notices to the effect that early closing would be observed. The consequence was the public knew of their intention, and he believed they had been partially, if not fully, educated up to it; at all events, from some experience he had had, he found that the public were getting alive to it, and he believed that it was only by persisting in that course that they could eventually educate public opinion. As a matter of fact, when one spoke of closing, they knew perfectly well they closed on Sundays, and did not expect to be called upon to supply anything, except in urgent cases. The same thing undoubtedly applied to closing at 5 o'clock on Thursdays, and the public would be educated up to that in the same way as they were to the fact that they closed early in the summer vacation. In the long vacation they closed at 2 P.M. on Thursday, and he believed the whole of them loyally adhered to that arrangement. Although there were several hundreds of undergraduates in Cambridge in the summer months, they got to know of the arrangement, and they did not trouble them unless in exceptional cases. He hoped the meeting would see fit to reaffirm the arrangement made a few months ago, which had been so much appreciated by employers and employed.

The HON. SECRETARY read a letter from a member of the Association intimating that he found it impossible to close during term time at 5 P.M. Other correspondence was also read, one gentleman stating that he would close only on condition that all did so, while another declared that they ought not to lose their independence because one did not see his way to fall in with their plans. This latter view met with the warm approval of all present, and on a show of hands a unanimous vote reaffirming the resolution to close the shops at 5 P.M. on Thursdays during the winter months was given. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the gentleman referred to, to explain fully the resolution adopted by the meeting, and to express the hope that there might be complete co-operation among the members.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY.

Mr. E. S. PECK introduced for discussion the paper upon "Provincial Schools of Pharmacy" by Mr. James Paterson, read at the Federation meeting at Dublin. He went over the various points, and drew special attention to the view that for the establishment and maintenance of such schools support might be looked for from Government moneys devoted to technical education. He considered that there was much to be said in favour of this view. He thought that if such schools could be established, or if not a complete school, definite courses in, say, chemistry and botany should be provided, and after due consideration definitely recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society, then the question of the "curriculum during or after apprenticeship need not present any insuperable difficulty." Apprentices could attend these courses of instruction, get "signed up" for them, and then, if necessary, go to a school of pharmacy for a final training, and enter for the Minor with a fair chance of being successful. He contended that the adoption of the curriculum would be advantageous to the candidate for the Minor. At the present time it was essential that the registration examination should be passed before being apprenticed—say, at the age of 16—and as the Minor could not be entered before the age of 21, there was great danger of losing whatever habits one might have been acquired of correct thinking or systematic study. On the other hand, the courses of lectures he had mentioned would tend to keep a candidate in touch with his work and avoid a mere superficial cram for his examination, which was invariably detected and caused failure. Again, at the end of the course of lectures there would probably be an examination (the passing of which need not necessarily be made essential), which would help to obviate the terrible nervousness candidates showed when up for examination, despite the continued efforts of the examiners to remove it.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Addison said he considered that Mr. Paterson's suggestion would do more harm than good: it meant that apprentices would have to go to big places like Birmingham and Manchester to obtain advantages which a town like Cambridge did not possess.

The HON. SECRETARY said he was an apprentice in a suburb of London, and he attended the lectures in botany and in chemistry at the People's Palace. He found the lectures of very great value; in fact, he was possessed of knowledge which was not taught in the school of pharmacy, for the simple reason that he had to get his work done in three months.

Mr. Cook moved the adjournment of the discussion till a later date, but, after a little further talk, a resolution was carried, with one or two dissentients, expressing general approval of Mr. Paterson's paper, but drawing attention to the fact that in so small a centre as Cambridge the plan suggested does not apply so forcibly as to such places as Manchester and Birmingham.

Cardiff Chemists' Association.

IN the abridged report of the January 30 meeting of the Cardiff and District Chemists' Association, which appeared in last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, we stated that Mr. Robert Drane, the newly elected President, delivered an address. His audience was exceptionally representative of the pharmacy of the district. The essential features of the address were the exposure of

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF PHARMACY,

in which pharmacists lead laborious lives of unalleviated toil for a paltry and inadequate income, compared with what is earned by men with less responsibility in other branches of life. He considered that chemists as a body compare most favourably with other traders for commercial integrity, general conscientiousness, and assiduity in business. The reason of their comparative failure to obtain adequate remuneration from the public for their services he believed to be due to the fact that years ago they were so unwise as to embark upon a branch of business previously held almost exclusively by booksellers and stationers—namely, the sale of "patent" medicines. Mr. Drane made it perfectly clear from his own experience that that sort of business was in his early days avoided by all respectable chemists, because they considered it derogatory to the interests of their craft to encourage the sale of nostrums, while booksellers and stationers only took up the business because they paid for the medicines in kind—advertising space and the like. In the chemist's hands the business has developed so extensively that it has now encroached upon the pharmacist's most treasured possession—namely, the dispensing of medicines from medical practitioners' prescriptions. In this connection Mr. Drane told how, after recently calling with one of his colleagues on Principal Griffiths, University College, in regard to the education of young pharmacists, he found, on returning to his shop, a prescription to be dispensed. It was by a London man of acknowledged position, and consisted simply and entirely of three proprietary medicines, of whose real composition, remarked Mr. Drane, the prescriber was ignorant. Where, under such circumstances, he asked, is the necessity for the higher education when the dispenser is the mere irresponsible distributor of quack medicines? Developing his theme further by many quaint observations, Mr. Drane submitted for the consideration of his fellow-members a handbill (of which the subjoined is a reprint), and concluded by suggesting the organisation of a scheme for the supply by all chemists alike of a whole series of Rational Remedies—under copyright labels and of known and published constitution—and secure their preference by absolutely truthful advertising out of a common fund allocated to that purpose by the Association. He believed that if the members were only wise enough to be honourable and united, they could easily sweep the field to its horizon until the whole body of the trade would take up the cry with a ringing cheer.

BUNKUM & CO'S LATEST.

AMONGST the most recent of our numerous MARVELLOUS DISCOVERIES is our unique METEORIC CURE for Consumption, Bunions, Cancer, and WATER ON THE BRAIN. The action of this truly MIRACULOUS MEDICINE is almost instantaneous. This is the more wonderful because it has no flavour, the dose is very small, the price is very small, though the benefit is very great—indeed, incalculable. So WONDERFUL is it that we fear we may be suspected of exaggerating its value, and have therefore deter-

mined to prove our assertion by supplying a quantity, sufficient to cure any two of the very worst cases of the above diseases that can be found, WITHOUT CHARGE to every id . . . (intelligent person) who will apply to us for it within the space of three weeks from this date (when there will be a NEW MOON).

We are obliged to limit the privilege to three weeks, because by that time the repute of our MIRACULOUS MEDICINE will be so completely established as to need no advertisement, for it is well known that GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH. Who ever saw Rhubarb, Jalap, or Epsom Salts advertised? They are so good, so simple, so serviceable, that they are familiar to us all and need no help from dishonest puffing. In three weeks from to-day that will be the position of our MARVELLOUS METEORIC CURE throughout the civilised world, so that "Mee Toric Cure Mammer" will be heard amongst the first hispings of infancy, for "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings is perfected praise."

Like that of everything great, its discovery was accidental and most simple. It was entirely due to the catching of a Meteor in South Africa by our Special Representative, who, being sent out on purpose to study FALLING STARS, was suffering at the time from C.P.L.* and was instantly cured.

We shall be pleased to send FREE BY POST a book with fully authenticated PARTICULARS of ALL the EXTRAORDINARY circumstances of the discovery. With this book there will be sent a Coupon for which, if detached and returned to us, we hereby pledge our word to forward a 5/- BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE by return of Post in proof of our good faith. By this method, obviously very expensive, we shall feel the pure delight of conferring INCALCULABLE BENEFIT on the WHOLE HUMAN RACE.

We shall also completely suppress such old-fashioned and fraudulent institutions as the College of Physicians and the General Hospital, and CONQUER ALL DISEASES by this ONE INCOMPARABLE MEDICINE deliver mankind from the impositions of NICK DOCTORS who ride in their carriages by playing upon the fears of their too confiding and credulous victims.

Those who desire to make trial of our MARVELLOUS METEORIC MEDICINE should ask for it at their Grocer's, where they will be served with what they demand without any doubt being cast upon their sanity, nor any attempt made to substitute some common-sensitized remedy (for the sake of larger profits) as is sometimes done by unprincipled Druggists, who are as dishonest and ignorant as the Doctors themselves.

At the same time and place they may obtain a FREE SAMPLE of our world-famed BUTTERED THUNDER, which will cure in a flash all obliquity of vision and every disease of the eyes and kidneys, restore to bald heads the locks of youth, and to grey hair its pristine beauty of colour. We have in our possession a most flattering letter from His Gracious Majesty Edward VII., under the King's Sign Manual, testifying to the value of this our preparation in his case, enclosing his photographic portrait *before and after treatment*.

Ask for BUTTERED THUNDER, and see that you get it.

In some cases, for complete success, it may be necessary to take a few doses of "Castor Oil Pills." Those we offer, though no larger than peas, are warranted to contain a full ounce each of the finest Italian Castor Oil by our secret Patent process, by which we suspend the Laws of Gravity.

Signed on behalf of the Company,

R. DRANE, Hon. Sec.

(1 Corinthians vii. 15.)

Old Tull Gate,
Pools' Paradise, New York,
April 1st, 1902.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. MUNDAY, referring to Mr. Drane's scheme, said if good specialties were brought out for particular complaints and were acknowledged by the whole body of chemists, he thought they would give great confidence to the public. He hoped the day would come when they would unitedly acknowledge rational remedies such as referred to and push them against all outsiders. (Hear, hear.) The persons who manufactured and sold proprietary articles had no knowledge of drugs, but it happened that they had capital at their back, and were able to advertise them.

Mr. LLOYD, of Merthyr, thought the suggestion excellent. He had had a fairly wide experience of the counter, and he could assure those present that the quantity of patent medicines sold by chemists was very much smaller than was thought to be the case. He did not believe that a chemist was at the mercy of patent-medicine vendors, but that if he so willed it he could really keep the trade of the people within his own hands.

Mr. HICKS said it was deplorable that men who had passed such an examination as that demanded by the Pharmaceutical Society should occupy the inferior position they did. The President had drawn attention to what was perhaps the

greatest blot on their business. He cordially endorsed his scheme. An ideal state of things would be that the chemists should discontinue the sale of patent medicines and hand them over entirely to the grocers. He thought the Pharmaceutical Society should have the power of striking off the register every man who sold a remedy the composition of which he did not know himself. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. EVAN JONES, of Llanelly, suggested that they, as pharmacists, should bar any assistant from managing the drug-stores.

Mr. JESSE WILLIAMS thought that Government appointments of dispensers should be given to persons qualified by the Pharmaceutical Society. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COLEMAN hoped that the President would press his scheme home. It seemed to him that it was ripe for operation, and if Mr. Drane would only formulate it roughly it would be well supported by the chemists of the district.

Mr. BARRINGTON SPARROW said the members of the Assistants' Association had pledged themselves practically not to sell themselves to the drug-stores. They were thoroughly imbued with the idea of raising the status of pharmacy, and were anxious to extend their Association to Newport, Pontypridd, and Merthyr, and other parts of South Wales.

The PRESIDENT, replying to the criticisms passed upon his address, said they had taken him by surprise. He thought he was the apostle of a thoroughly unpopular solution of this proprietary-article difficulty, and he found there was a tendency amongst chemists to gravitate towards the views which had dominated his own actions for years past. He was delighted to hear them, being sure that if this feeling existed now it must go on increasing in an enormous ratio. He was certain that if the chemists only took the matter up unitedly they could sweep away the whole of the wretched superstructure which was so greatly hampering them.

The annual dinner of the Association was held at the Park Hotel on the same evening, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Drane, who was supported by, amongst others, Principal Griffiths, the President of the Cardiff Medical Society (Dr. Patterson), the Secretary of that society (Dr. W. Sheen), and Dr. C. T. Vachell.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

AT the meeting held at 73 Newman Street, W., on January 30, Mr. F. W. PECK (President) in the chair. Mr. R. E. LOWNSBROUGH read a paper upon "Plant Misfortunes." The paper was supplemented by specimens of plants and insects, many of which were carefully mounted, and also by photographs taken by Mr. Lownsbrough. After speaking about the fungi which produce "rusts" and "smuts," he dealt with insect troubles.

A short discussion followed, in which Messrs. PECK, LATREILLE, RICHARDS, and FFOULKES joined.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING was held in the rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House, on Monday evening, February 3, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Otto Hehner presided over a full gathering, and after the minutes had been read, he stated that now is the time for nominating members for the Local Committee, and he hoped that the members would exercise their franchise in the matter. He regretted that Dr. Dupré was unable, through illness, to be present to read his paper on the

EXPLOSION OF POTASSIUM CHLORATE BY HEAT,

and called upon Mr. A. R. LING, the Local Secretary, to read it. It will be remembered that during a fire at one of the United Alkali Company's works, St. Helens, a fearful explosion took place in a potassium-chlorate shed. Dr. Dupré was called upon as one of the Home Office experts in the Explosives Department to assist Colonel Ford in investigating the matter. It had not hitherto been considered that potassium chlorate *per se* is explosive, but Dr. Dupré found on heating the chlorate on a clean platinum wire in the Bunsen flame until a bead is formed, that a point is reached

* General Paralysis of the Insane.

at which the chlorate explodes. Writing to Colonel Ford about it he mentioned that he could make the experiment in the blue part of an ordinary gas-flame. M. Berthelot had subsequently written about the matter, and attributed the explosion partly to the gases of the flame, and suggested that the St. Helens explosion was not an explosion of the chlorate *per se*, but was due to the combustion of the wood of the casks in combination with the chlorate. Dr. Dupré said that Berthelot might not have said this if he had known that his own experiments were made with a Bunsen burner, and not in an ordinary gas-flame. He had stopped his experiments when the trial against the Alkali Company was instituted, but since that was settled he had resumed the work, and had corroborated to the full what he had previously ascertained, so that there is no doubt that pure potassium chlorate can be exploded when it is in a molten condition, although he did not go so far as to say that it is explosive like gunpowder.

The CHAIRMAN having invited remarks upon the subject, Mr. OSCAR GUTTMANN responded, and as he was one of the expert witnesses in the lawsuit referred to his remarks were of exceptional interest. At the outset he stated that Dr. Dupré had mistaken altogether the purport of Berthelot's article. Berthelot did not dispute Dr. Dupré's statement in the least; in fact, the French chemist said that explosion of chlorate can take place in the open with heat alone. Mr. Guttman then gave an extemporaneous translation from the original article of Berthelot corroborative of this statement, showing that a molten bead of the chlorate exploded in a tube in which there was more chlorate, but the explosion did not extend to the rest of the chlorate. Berthelot therefore inferred that the St. Helens explosion was due to the carbon from the charred barrels; in fact, Berthelot and Dupré agree, and Mr. Guttman also agrees that chlorate *per se* may under certain conditions explode, but Mr. Guttman did not agree that the St. Helens explosion was due to heat alone. His own idea was that the fire burned some of the casks on one side and the molten chlorate ran down over the heated bricks and met with charred wood and exploded.

The next speaker could not agree that chlorate heated under any circumstances whatever is explosive. He considered that it would be very serious to put down this article as an explosive substance, and gave particulars of experiments in which 5-ton quantities of chlorate had been heated to 3,000° C. without exploding. His explanation of the explosion was practically similar to that of Mr. Guttman.

It now appeared to the meeting that the significance of the communication really resided in the question as to whether potassium chlorate will be treated as an explosive by the Home Office. The matter is sufficiently grave from the commercial aspect to cause alarm; and the next speaker submitted the results of five or six experiments to show that chlorate is not explosive; while another member stated that, in all his experience of oxygen-making for lantern-purposes, he had never had an explosion when he used the chlorate alone. The CHAIRMAN, however, summed up the matter by saying that no amount of negative evidence can outweigh a positive effect, and in the most amusing manner he convinced the meeting that, although chlorate has been heated thousands of times without any untoward result, a single fatality resulting from its explosion should suffice to put us on our guard, and if possible avoid a repetition of the conditions which produced the St. Helens explosion.

This closed the matter, and Dr. FRANK CLOWES, principal chemist of the London County Council, then read his paper on "The New Photometer and Standard Pentane Burner for Gas-testing." In this there was nothing of pharmaceutical interest.

NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

At the meeting held on Wednesday evening, January 29, at the Station Hotel, Burton-on-Trent, Mr. L. Archbutt, F.I.O. (the Chairman of the Section), presiding, there was a good attendance from Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby, and Burton. Mr. F. J. R. CARULLA read a paper on

EMERGENCIES IN VITRIOL WORKS.

In the course of this he made some recommendations applicable to all industrial establishments. He pointed out, for instance, the facility with which repairs can be quickly

executed in cases of emergency where all machinery and appliances are constructed to standard pattern, so that the parts of one machine are interchangeable with the corresponding parts of another. Mr. W. G. TIMMANS opened the discussion, and remarked that the remedies used in works are not always those approved by the doctors. A case in point was when once he had occasion to send two men to the infirmary who, through the bursting of a retort, had been splashed with oil of vitriol, sp. gr. 1.800. He used lime-water and oil, but at the infirmary they applied a weak solution of carbonate of soda to the wounds. Mr. F. E. LOTT suggested that the Society might with great advantage form a committee, and draw up a short series of immediate remedies for use in the various works in which the Society is interested. Mr. ARTHUR SHEARER agreed, saying men so rely upon the managers for instructions that it should be upon their consciences to be able to give help in case of need. He also referred to the value of compressed oxygen for cases of suffocation. He had seen a man overcome by CO₂ in a carburettor brought round in a marvellous way, a cylinder of oxygen being at hand. He had found carron oil a good thing in cases of acid-burns, and soapsuds for treating scalds. The CHAIRMAN said the best way of dealing with an accident from sulphuric acid is, in the first place, to use water or lime-water in large quantities, so as to wash away the acid as quickly as possible; then a soothing-application. It seemed rather lamentable that there is not in every works a code of rules hung up, as suggested by Mr. Lott. He thought that such codes were already obtainable. Mr. CARULLA, in his reply, said that it would be very gratifying to him if the discussion led to the preparation of special rules for the different works, as suggested by Mr. Lott.

Mr. J. T. WOOD gave a short account of "Erocin," to be used with a culture of *Bacillus crodicus*, and exhibited specimens of these substances, which are taking the place of dog and pigeon dung in the process of tanning, and thus doing away with an objectionable feature in the leather-industry.

Mr. J. O'SULLIVAN followed with a communication on "The Nature of the Fermenting-power of Yeast," in which he described certain experiments of his on the action of yeast on sugar-solutions, fully confirming Buchner's classical discoveries of the enzyme separable from yeast-cells. The character of the action is chemical, and not vital, as was at one time supposed.

Bristol Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on January 29, at University College. Mr. G. T. Turner (President) occupied the chair, and the following members were also present: Messrs. B. Allen, F. H. Blissett, H. E. Boorne, J. Cooper (Weston-super-Mare), E. W. Hill, B. Keen (Hon. Secretary), H. Matthews, A. L. Taylor, E. F. Young.

Mr. A. E. Matthews was elected to fill the office of Hon. Treasurer, in place of Mr. J. Stroad. Mr. H. E. Boorne was elected Hon. Secretary, in place of Mr. B. Keen, who retired owing to ill-health. Mr. E. F. Young was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. G. T. Turner was elected Vice-President. It was decided that the committee as at present constituted should remain in office for another year.

Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring President, Hon. Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer.

Royal Institution.

THE bitterly cold east wind prevailing on the last day of January thinned the attendance at the Friday night discourse by Professor A. Crum Brown on the "Ions of Electrolysis." Lord Kelvin occupied the chair, and the Professor, in a musical Scotch accent, reviewed the theory of the ions and anions of electricity from its origin by Faraday to the important position it has assumed by recent researches. A quaintly told allegory of men and horses moving at various rates in a field was used to illustrate the movements of the ions in electrolysis. One of the experiments during the discourse was by Dr. H. Marshall showing the direct method of preparing persulphates, which he discovered in 1890, by the electrolysis of the acid sulphate of the metal.

Festivities.

STILL DINING.

On January 29 a party of Boots' branch and departmental managers, over fifty in all, dined at the Mikado Café, Nottingham, Mr. E. S. Waring (a director of the Eastern Company) presiding. Representatives were present from Lincoln, Derby, Newark, Mansfield, Loughborough, Ilkeston, Melton Mowbray, Swadlincote, &c. After a sumptuous repast, a well-arranged programme was carried out. The usual loyal toasts were proposed, after which "The Firm" was pledged, to which Mr. A. L. Milne (Secretary) replied. Various musical items were contributed by Messrs. Waring, Bentley, Kerridge, Potter, Palmer, I. Aspdon, and G. R. Elliott.

WOLVERHAMPTON DINERS.

On January 30 the staff of Martyn's Stores (Limited) were entertained to dinner at the Swan and Peacock Hotel. About fifty were present, including the managing director (Mr. S. M. Hibberd) and the solicitor (Mr. J. F. Brewer). The chair was occupied by Mr. E. A. A. Fry, and the vice-chair by Mr. Westherick. Mr. J. Mould submitted the toast of "The Firm," to which Mr. Hibberd, in replying, stated that during the past year they had served two-thirds of a million customers. A number of other toasts followed, and an excellent programme of music was contributed by Messrs. Knight, Cluter, Fudge, Atherton, Jackson, Dunn, and Dean. The duties of accompanist were well discharged by Mr. C. E. Love.

DIETETIC DEMONSTRATION.

The Students of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain arranged a class for the study of dietetics at the Holborn Restaurant on February 3. Professor Reynolds Green conducted the demonstration, and this being an annual affair friends of the school were present, amongst whom we noticed, Mr. C. B. Allen (Vice-President), Dr. Attfield, Dr. A. P. Luff, Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. R. Bremridge, Professor Collie, Professor Greenish, Mr. Michael Cartheige, Mr. R. A. Robinson, Mr. E. N. Butt, Mr. F. C. J. Bird, Mr. F. J. Hanbury, Mr. W. Warren, Mr. W. F. Gulliver, Mr. W. P. Robinson, Mr. E. W. Lucas, Mr. J. S. Ward, and Mr. J. R. Wretts. Specimens of various foods from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, prepared in the restaurant laboratory for the use of man, were placed before the company, and these were comminuted and digested in various unofficial infusions and fermented juices. On the suggestion of Professor Green the fumes of the leaves of *Nicotiana Tabacum* were inhaled, and the practical part of the demonstration being over, a discussion took place interspersed with illustrations of the power of the larynx in producing pleasing sounds, Professor Elwin and the Bloomsbury Square quartette being the chief exponents of this art.

The toast of "The King" having been honoured, Mr. A. Norman Hirst proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," giving it as his opinion that the best place to study for the Minor was the "Square" school. The Vice-President in reply referred to the educational aims of the founders of the Society, and said that their successors have ever since endeavoured to progress on the lines originally laid down. Mr. Cartheige proposed "The School of Pharmacy," recalling the time when science was unrecognized and unknown amongst fashionable and blue-blooded people. The pharmacist was the first chemist, and lest the present generation should forget, he (the speaker) reiterated that nearly every discovery of importance in chemistry was formerly made by pharmacists, and that the first laboratory for the teaching of practical chemistry in London was in the kitchen of 17 Bloomsbury Square. The Dean of the School (Professor Green) replied. Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, in a well-delivered speech, proposed the toast of "The Past Students," saying that the successes of the past students as presidents, councillors, and municipal governors encouraged present students. Mr. Walter Hills, replying, said he estimated that he was speaking for some two thousand past students, and put forward the life of G. F. Schacht as that of an ideal pharmacist. Students could not do better than study the works of Schacht as shown in his various contributions to pharmacy. After this "The Demonstrators" was proposed

by Professor Greenish, and replied to by Mr. T. E. Wallis, (and other toasts such as that of "The Dinner Secretaries" Messrs. J. S. Hills and E. T. Neathercoat) were taken.

Trade Notes.

A NEW FILM, the Planchon, is about to be put on the English market by Messrs. Gaumont & Co., Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, W.C. The Planchon film is to be made in rolls for daylight loading, and also in cut films.

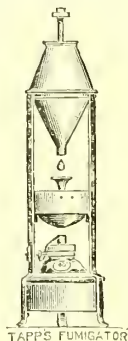
THE firm of Thomas Wilkinson, 42 Hatton Wall, E.C., inform us that it was their sarsaparilla which was imitated by an American firm for the drug-bazaars in India, to which reference was made by a correspondent last week (p. 188).

PACKED CHLORIDE.—A penny packet of "XL chloride of lime" reposes on the desk in front of us, and there are no odoriferous indications that it contains that sweet-smelling domestic article. It is neat, compact, odourless, and of good size. The manufacturers, Messrs. John Paterson & Co., of 6 Main Street, Anderson, Glasgow, say it will keep intact in any climate, being both airtight and waterproof. It is put up also in twopenny packets.

FOR THE VACCINATED AND UNVACCINATED.—Referring to our note in last week's issue concerning vaccination-pads (page 207), Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, of Aldersgate Street, E.C., have shown us a series of pads they manufacture which are made of boric lint and wool. These are in two sizes (for adults and infants), and are fitted with strapping on the top and tapes below, for the convenience of examination by the surgeon. In this connection also Messrs. Maw have recently made arrangements for an increased supply of their "Pure Culture" brand of vaccine-lymph, to cope with the abnormal demand at present existing.

P.A.T.A. ADDITIONS.—We mentioned in our Winter Issue, January 25, that Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited) had placed their goods upon the Proprietary Articles Trade Association list. The firm have for years been protecting the prices of their specialities, and at the beginning of this year they advanced the minimum prices of most of them to ensure a better profit to retailers and wholesalers alike. The inclusion in the P.A.T.A. list makes no further change as to terms, but has been done at the request of wholesale houses who find it advantageous to work protective schemes through the P.A.T.A.

TAPP'S PATENT FUMIGATOR, for which Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C., are wholesale agents, is a clever and sensible piece of apparatus. It is intended for continuous fumigations of rooms or wards with disinfectants or deodorants. The apparatus is 14 inches high, and consists of a double-cone vessel to hold the disinfectant. On the top is a regulating rod which terminates at the bottom and permits the contents to drop out at any desired rate into an evaporating-basin, which is heated by a spirit-lamp. A little silver sand is put into the basin so that the rate of the evaporation is always moderate, and may of course be controlled by regulating the amount of liquid dropping into it, which the regulator does effectually. It can be used for such varied substances as carbolic acid, formalin, eucalyptus oil, and eau-de-Cologne.



A SCOTCH SUNDRIES LIST.—The catalogue and price-list of patent medicines and proprietary articles just issued by Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., of Edinburgh, is a well-arranged and nicely-printed production. Beside a full list of the patent medicines in ordinary use (with retail, discount and net cash-prices plainly set forth), several pages are given to the specialities in perfumery, soaps, &c., manufactured by Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co. Lozenges, jujubes, capsules, and new and special pharmaceutical preparations of the firm's own manufacture should prove interesting reading to the trade, and the sixteen pages devoted to the synonyms, formulae, uses and doses of some of the most recent synthetic remedies will be an instruction to many.

Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE POISONS COMMITTEE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Caldwell, the member for Mid Lanark, put the following question to the Home Secretary:—

Whether he is aware that, under the law relating to the sale of scheduled poisons, an unqualified assistant of a medical man or of a registered chemist is prohibited from selling poisons, under penalty of a fine, but that no penalty is attached to the employer for any offence committed by such unqualified assistant; whether he is aware that, in the case of registered medical practitioners, the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom have given notice that they will treat as infamous conduct in a professional respect, and have the name erased from the Medical Register, under the 29th section of the Medical Act (1868), any medical practitioner who may leave an unqualified assistant in charge of their medical-halls or open shops, whilst no penalty is attached to the registered chemist who employs an unqualified assistant should that assistant sell scheduled poisons; whether it is within the power of the General Council to declare the employment of an unqualified assistant to be infamous conduct in a professional respect under the Medical Acts; and, if so, whether he will introduce legislation which will equally punish a registered chemist who may similarly employ an unqualified assistant, seeing that the danger to the public is equally the same whether the unqualified assistant be that of a medical practitioner or of a registered chemist.

Mr. Jesse Collings replied as follows on behalf of the Home Secretary:—"My right honourable friend understands that under the Pharmacy Acts (1868 and 1869) any person who, not being a chemist or a qualified medical practitioner, sells poisons, is liable to prosecution, but that there is no provision in those Acts for making the employer responsible for the acts of his apprentice or assistant except in the case of a breach of the regulations to be observed in the sale of poisons. As my right honourable friend has said in answer to another question, the powers of the General Medical Council as to deciding what is or what is not 'infamous conduct in a professional respect' under the Medical Act are governed by the terms of the Act and the decisions thereunder, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department has no authority to interpret them. As regards the last part of the question, the subject of the sale of poisons is now being considered by a committee, whose recommendations must be awaited before any decision as to the legislation suggested can be arrived at."

The other answer alluded to by Mr. Collings was to a question put by Dr. Macnamara as to the case of Dr. Rendell, of Great Yarmouth, who last November was before the General Medical Council in regard to a charge of infamous conduct because he held an appointment as medical officer for the Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society, which canvassed for members. That case being *sub judice*, the Home Secretary "fenced."

VAGRANTS AND SMALLPOX.

Mr. Grant Lawson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, has announced that the President of the Board recently issued a circular to Boards of Guardians, in which he called attention to the risk of smallpox being spread by means of casual paupers.

VACCINATION.

Mr. Ritchie appears to be taking steps to secure uniformity in the charge for vaccination-exemption certificates. He has explained, in answer to a question, that the charge varies in different districts, and he is doing his best to secure uniformity.

In my last letter I called attention to a Bill which Mr. Broadhurst had introduced to amend the Vaccination Acts, and stated that it appeared at the instance of certain Leicester anti-vaccinators. The text, which is now circulated, hears me out. It provides that—

No parent or person having the custody of a child shall be compelled or ordered to vaccinate such child by any justice, court, or other, having authority hitherto, to compel or order, and so much of Sections 29 and 31 of the Vaccination Act of 1867 as enacts

that any parent or person having the custody of a child shall be compelled as aforesaid is hereby repealed.

At a recent sitting of the House of Lords Lord Newton presented a Bill, which was read a first time, "to amend the Vaccination Act, 1898." Afterwards his Lordship favoured me with a few minutes' conversation in the Lobby as to the scope of the Bill. He said it is very simple. All he desires is to do away with the "conscientious objector" which the Act of 1898 called, so to speak, into existence. Put in other words, the part of the Act which the noble lord proposes to repeal is that—

No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty under Section 29 or Section 31 of the Vaccination Act of 1897 if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two justices or a stipendiary or metropolitan police magistrate in petty sessions, that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers to the vaccination officer for the district a certificate by such justices or magistrate of such conscientious objection.

Mr. Long announces that he cannot hold out any expectation that the Government will introduce a Revaccination Bill during the present session.

BOVINE AND HUMAN TUBERCULOSIS.

It appears that very extensive experiments will have to be carried out by the Commission appointed to report on Professor Koch's theory that bovine and human tuberculosis are distinct diseases and incommunicable, and that for this purpose laboratories and other buildings have been erected on the farms where this part of the work is to be done. Mr. Grant Lawson stated in the House on Monday, in reply to a question, that it is impossible to say how long these experiments will take, but arrangements have been made for the Commission occupying the farms for three years.

REGISTRATION OF FIRMS.

Mr. Emmott, who has charge of the new Bill for the registration of firms and persons carrying on business under trade-names, writes to me to say that the measure is the same as that of last year. That Bill was very different from the measure which was sent to a committee two years ago, and one of its features—if an omission can be called a feature, was that the district register, which was originally proposed, was done away with.

FALSE MARKING OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Sir Howard Vincent's Bill to "restrain the false marking of foreign goods" has now been printed. It simply provides for the repeal of Section 16 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, which the promoters of the Bill allege has become inoperative, and for the substitution of the following preamble and provision:—

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for prohibiting the importation of goods which might be fraudulently sold as being of British manufacture, he it therefore enacted as follows:—All goods of foreign manufacture are hereby prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom unless the word "imported" shall be conspicuously and indelibly stamped upon each article, and any goods of foreign manufacture not so marked shall be included among goods prohibited to be imported, as if they were specified in Section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.

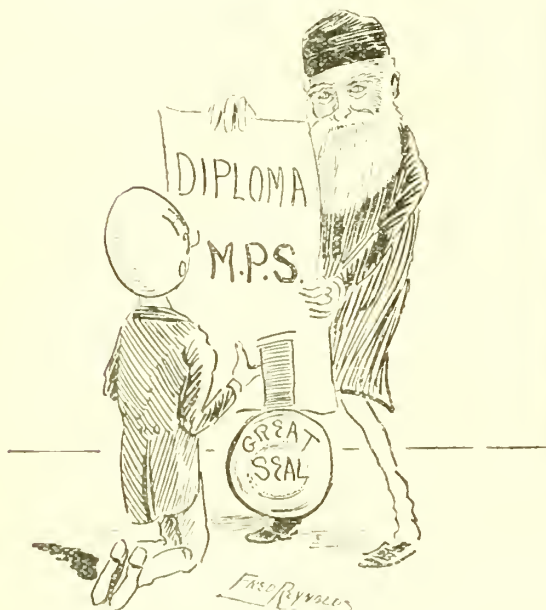
There is a proviso to the effect that it shall apply to all goods imported from any foreign country except such goods as may be specially exempted from time to time from the provisions of the published regulations of the Commissioners of Customs on the ground that they are incapable of being marked. In this connection it is interesting to recall that the committee which considered the whole subject in 1897 found that the Marks Act of 1887 had to a great extent stopped fraudulent practices, but, while saying that the balance of evidence was in favour of retaining the greater portion of the Act, they also expressed the opinion—and it is this which is at the foundation of the present—that "the competition of improperly marked goods is sometimes injurious." Sir Howard Vincent and his colleagues use much more forcible language on the subject; they go as far as to assert that in some particular articles the home product is being driven out of the market.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.

Then and Now.

(A Legend of Bloomsbury Square.)

H. Tuwoc was a qualified man
(As Mr. Brem. attested,
He opened a shop on an elegant plan,
No wayside waggon or travelling van,
But the finest seen since drugs began
And the recipes of the medical clan
Poured in quite unrequested.

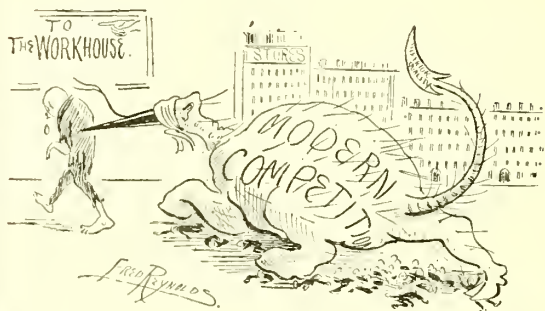


So he sang all day in an artless way:
"A hundred per cent. come pay, pay, pay;
Come, my itching palm assist!
'Tis well I wot
To touch the spot,
And be a pharmacist!"



But, ah, in time he mourned intense,
And profits could not scrape any;
The doctors did themselves dispense,
And stores uprose in size immense,
With patent plans to soothe the sense
For something less than sevenpence,
Or, maybe, twopence ha'penny.

So, cynic-like, he went on strike;
"For now," said he, "all men abke
Can kill a pain or harm a cyst;
Far better go
And plough and sow,
And on a farm assist."



Alas for H. Tuwoc! the curse
Of modern competition
Quite broke his heart and drained his purse
(No charity could re-imburse,
And so he had a workhouse hearse
When he this epitaph in verse
Had penned in deep contrition:
"No patent pill could cure his ill,
And he gave up hope of any Bill
Designed to save the pharmacist;
A Union slave
Prepared his grave,
And Peace did with her balm assist."

W. H. SCOTT.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Caird, F. M., and Cathcart, C. W. *Surgical Handbook for the Use of Students, Practitioners, House surgeons, and Dressers.* 11th ed. 12mo. 8s. 6d. (Griffin.)

Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain 1902. 8vo. Pp. 572. 2s. net. (London: Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square.)

Cheadle, W. B. *On the Principles to be Observed in the Artificial Feeding of Infants.* 5th ed. Ed. and rev. by F. J. Poynton. 7¼ x 5½. Pp. 284. 5s. (Smith & E.)

Marpmann's *Illustrierte Fachlexika der Gesammten Apparaten, Instrumenten- und Maschinenkunde, der Technik und Methodik für Wissenschaft, Gewerbe und Unterricht.* By Georg Marpmann, Leipzig. 150m. per part. (Paul Schimmelswitz Leipzig; H. Grevel & Co., London.)

Matthews, C. G. *Manual of Alcoholic Fermentation and Allied Industries.* Illus. 7½ x 4¾. Pp. 308. 7s. 6d. net. (E. Arnold.)

Medical Directory, 1902. 14s. (Churchill.)

Perkin, W. H., and Lean, B. *Introduction to Chemistry and Physics.* 2 vols. New ed. 7 x 4½. Pp. 456. Each, 2s. (Macmillan.)

Pocket-book of Refrigeration and Ice-making for 1902. Edited by A. J. Wallis-Taylor. 12mo. 2s. 6d. net. (Lockwood.)

The Chemical-manufacturers' Directory. Contains the leading firms in the chemical-trade, corrected to date. 8¼ x 5½. Pp. 149. 2s. 6d. (Simpkin.)

Walker, J. *Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.* 7¾ x 4¾. Pp. 274. 3s. 6d. (Bell.)

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Methylated Soap-liniment

must surely hold the record among drugs under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for slipperiness. The fates have ordained that the right to sell this article as soap-liniment shall be defended by our friends the companies. I do not doubt that they are fighting the battle for many a struggling "legitimate" chemist and druggist as well as for themselves, for no doubt there has existed a widespread notion that the order of the Board of Inland Revenue permitting the use of methylated spirit in certain liniments was to be regarded as a sort of command, or at any rate as of an authority equal to that of the Pharmacopœia. But nobody can say that the companies are not doing the work thoroughly. They are fighting for the right as if their very dividends depended on it. Now they are going to the High Court with, I think, six distinct points. Their defence recalls the classic case of the cracked kettle. "I contend," said the counsel for the defence, "first, that we never borrowed the kettle; secondly, that it was cracked when we borrowed it; and thirdly, that we returned it sound." "We never sold this stuff," says one of the defendants; "if we did, we sold the proper article; and there is no such thing as a standard to show what the proper article should be." Whatever the result may be the lawyers are enjoying themselves.

The London Chemists' Association

has got itself formed, but its objects are as shadowy as ever. In December Mr. Pond peremptorily enjoined those amiable outsiders who were trying to help the committee with some suggestions to suspend their comments until he and his colleagues had been pleased to set forth the defined purpose of the Association. We should probably have to wait till, as the French say, "three days after never" if we were duly obedient. The one defined purpose vouchsafed to us by the self-created committee of twenty-five is that we are to pay 5s. a year. For this we are to be rewarded with friendly intercourse between Camberwell and Bayswater twice a year—in May and November. During the rest of the twelve months the Twenty-five will think for us, speak for us, "make such rules as they may deem advisable" for us, appoint special committees to carry out special objects, and spend as much of our money "as they shall think fit" on the protection of our trade rights and interests. But as the Association will have to keep itself going before it can help other causes, I am sorry for the objects which are going to be dependent on those subsidies.

The First Hundred Crowns

or more are already due to somebody for "preliminaries"; it will cost a hundred more each time the Pharmaceutical Council is made to shudder; twice that figure will hardly send a tremor through the County Council; and what it costs to stagger Parliament, I know not. But these are among the exploits we look for from Mr. Pentney and his associates before our surplus funds are voted to other combatants; and if there are five hundred dumb driven cattle among metropolitan pharmacists who will plank down 5s. each on so vague a programme as the one put before them, business must have been very brisk this winter.

Compare

the opinion of the Portsmouth Magistrates on the multi-shopkeeper with that of a Metropolitan stipendiary. Mr. Woolmer White has twenty-eight addresses, and the

Portsmouth Bench were compelled to find that at one of these he was disregarding the Pharmacy Act. But they said, "In a firm such as his" (with pharmacies all over the South of England) "little slips must occasionally occur," and they imposed a fine of 1s. It is so good of this gentleman, they seemed to argue—a J.P. himself, by the way—to provide for us all those nice shops, that we ought not to expect too strict a compliance with the law in his case. Mr. D'Eyncourt, the Clerkenwell Stipendiary, does not see any good reason to temper the wind of the law when a wealthy company breaks it. Having found charges proven under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act against two big druggists' companies, he remarked in each case, "This is a large concern and I shall impose the full penalty, 20l., with 10l. 10s. costs." *Noblesse oblige*, and, in Mr. D'Eyncourt's view, so does size.

The Exact Address

on the poison-label is a matter of more importance than the Portsmouth Magistrates realise. From a police point of view it is the essential information. How is a purchase to be traced if "all over the South of England" is the definition of the selling-place? It might be suggested to the Privy Council Committee that in this respect the statutory requirement might be made rather more stringent. If Mr. White had put all his addresses on his poison-labels, he would have complied with the law, but the information would have been as vague as it was in the form he actually used. Chemists with two or three shops generally, I suppose, use labels with those two or three addresses on them. Even in such cases it is impossible to fix the place of sale if it should be to the interest of the vendor not to admit it. The exact address where the sale was effected, and no other, ought to be insisted on in the case of every poison-label.

A Fine Distinction

was that which was made by Alderman Sir Horatio Davies at the Mansion House Police Court. "Ung. hydrargyri" was bought at two City pharmacies. It was so ordered in writing, and both vendors supplied a preparation weaker than the B.P. ointment. The first, supplied by a company, was 70 per cent. deficient; the second 60 per cent. The first was supplied by a company; the second by an individual. The company pleaded not guilty, and had a solicitor to defend them; the individual pleaded guilty, and said nothing. The Alderman fined the company 2s. 6d., and the individual 40s. He justified the difference by remarking that the company's dilution was based on an old formula, while the other "appeared to have followed no standard." Flies bite the lean horse is how I should characterise that sort of justice.

The Manchester Chemists' Association

ought to know all there is to be known about pharmaceutical education after a discourse on the subject by Mr. Grier, lecturer at Owens College, and a discussion sustained by Professor Pope, Professor Weiss, and Professor Wild. The learned gentlemen were not quite as tender towards our feelings as they ought to have been. They hinted that pharmacy-students thought rather of passing their examination than of education; which is, of course, what no other students do. One of the professors, however, hit the target, but not the bull's-eye, when he said the pharmacist was becoming a mere middleman for selling American goods in the original wrappers. That is crude, Professor. What we really want in a highly trained modern pharmacist is that he shall sell something else just as good when the customer wants the American remedy, and at the same time send the customer away satisfied. Do they teach him how to do that at Owens College?

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The "Sanitas" Co., Lim.

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Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	22/ cwt.	No. 2 Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	21/ cwt.
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Ardwick Green, MANCHESTER.

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Editorial Comments.

William Martindale.

"Facile princeps amongst pharmacists."

"A man who for many years had been steeped in pharmacy, who had led the race of many of the new discoveries and in making known the new remedies introduced into medicine."

It is years since these high encomiums were publicly uttered on two similar but different occasions—one by Mr. S. R. Atkins, and the other by Mr. N. H. Martin—and now that the man of whom they spoke has gone to his rest it is difficult to put more happily the characteristics which made him the best-known pharmacist in the British Empire. William Martindale was first and foremost a pharmacist; he carried with him that love of the Art which attracts all practitioners of it, be they men of manipulative skill, or learned in the sciences which bear upon it, or neither of these but mere toilers for the pittance which falls to the drug-dealer. All were equally attracted by his obvious practical intimacy with every branch of the art of pharmacy, and although he did not lack the average Englishman's share of obstinacy in sticking to his opinions, one forgot the fact as acquaintance ripened and intimacy showed that he did not lack appreciation for all shades of opinion, even of those who were opposed to his own. Perhaps the best tribute of respect paid to his abilities as a pharmacist was his frequent election to

the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in a position on the poll far ahead of those who by administrative experience were his superiors. He was essentially a practical man, and in that regard was he esteemed by the members of the Society. Yet, strange to say, it is not by his contributions to pharmaceutical literature that this estimate of William Martindale is sustained. There are many now with us who have written more voluminously on kindred subjects, but few have hit the need of the moment so happily as he, and that was where his strength lay—it built up his reputation amongst his fellows, and made him in the business sense a successful pharmacist. The characteristic was first shown when shortly after his appointment as dispenser and teacher of pharmacy in University College he contributed to the evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in December, 1868, an interesting statement regarding the antiseptic treatment of wounds then but recently adopted by "Professor Lister, of Glasgow." It was simply a paper on "Carbolic-acid Plaster," but it was an excellent *début* for a man of six-and-twenty, and at different times in after years he showed that he kept pace with the progress of Listerism. Again, in 1870, when the British Pharmacopœia was under discussion, he put forward, in a series of notes to an evening meeting of the Society, several suggestions, which have since become of universal acceptance, such as the moistening of tragacanth-powder with spirit before adding the water in making mucilage. There are many new ideas of his in regard to the everyday work of the pharmacy scattered through the publications which he gave to the pharmaceutical world during the better thirty years of his life; we may mention his strong advocacy of the use of fresh bitter-orange peel in preference to the dried for the tincture; the advantages of oil of theobroma as a solvent and pill excipient for phosphorus and, later, as a vehicle for the administration of nitro-glycerin; his suggestion that quinine hydrochloride should replace the sulphate in making the tincture (not original to him, yet its final adoption was due to his advocacy); his work on the pharmacy of Chian turpentine was of immense service to dispensers of twenty years ago, as were also his hints regarding potassium-permanganate pills when they were introduced about 1883. Ideas such as these scattered throughout papers do not alone make a reputation: it was a peculiarity with William Martindale that he rarely conversed or spoke publicly on any topic related to practical pharmacy without conveying something fresh based on experience. His pharmacy was within the confines of the medical Mecca, and thus he was brought into contact with the leading medical and surgical practitioners of the day, which, combined with his close attention to current medical literature, placed him amongst the first of pharmacists to solve problems which sooner or later presented themselves far and wide. He was not the only pharmacist so favourably situated, but he was known to his *confrères* as one who gave them the benefit of his experience. That was exactly the feeling with which the "Extra Pharmacopœia" was received when it was first published in 1883, and the utility of the work to pharmacists and physicians has been consistently maintained through numerous editions. Elsewhere in this issue we deal more precisely with events in his career, and there is a pathetic interest in the fact that his services to pharmacy as a leader, in the widest sense of the term, have been chequered by the cardiac-malady which hastened his end. In fact, he entered the arena of pharmaceutical politics at a time when, for his health's sake, it would have been better, had he consulted more his own well-being, if he had taken the leisure which his business afforded him. His presidency of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was interrupted by his medical adviser, and when he came to accept the presidential chair of the Phar-

maceutical Society he was again compelled by his physician to seek rest in a voyage to the Cape. His services to pharmacy as an investigator, as Chairman of the B.P.C. Formulary Committee, as a member of the Pharmaceutical Committee for the Revision of the British Pharmacopœia, and as an authority on galenical pharmacy and dispensing, were an ample contribution to his day and generation, and for these his memory will be revered.

Wonderful London.

THE Registrar-General has just issued the complete statistical tables for the county of London as shown by the census of 1900, and a study of the tables shows what a wonderfully complex whole it is that is included in the county of London. The area comprised is 74,839 acres, and on this space 4,536,541 persons are located. The pauper inmates of workhouses number 46,646 persons, 10,724 were in hospitals, 3,412 in lunatic asylums, and 4,167 under lock and key in local and convict prisons. The females exceed the males by 252,371, the proportion between the sexes being a little greater than it was in 1891. There are 571,768 inhabited houses and 40,069 uninhabited houses in the county of London, but of the latter class 24,098 are used for business-purposes, and had no inhabitants on census night. There are 109,716 babies under one year, which suggests plenty of scope for inventors of feeding-bottles; 495,608 children are under five years, the next favourite age being 25 to 30, 438,329 persons claiming that five-year period. Twenty-four entered themselves as of 100 years of age or upwards. Turning now to the nationalities of the inhabitants, we note that over three millions are London born, 56,605 were born in Scotland, 60,211 in Ireland, 35,421 in Wales, whilst 161,222 persons were born in foreign countries. The occupations of special interest to chemists contain the following number of persons:—

Physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners ...	4,801
Dentists (including assistants) ...	1,307
Veterinary surgeons ...	327
Nurses and invalid attendants ...	16,473
Persons engaged in scientific pursuits ...	711
Scientific-instrument makers and opticians ...	2,629
Surgical-instrument makers... ..	1,741
Manufacturing chemists ...	3,152
Alkali-manufacturers ...	22
Chemists, druggists ...	5,921
Retired chemists and druggists (in the work-house, 24) ...	152
Oil and colour men ...	3,761
Mineral-water makers ...	1,756

The definition given for chemists and druggists is evidently not the legal one, as the number includes 835 women. The distribution of chemists and druggists in the various boroughs is not of much value, as the sizes of the boroughs bear no proportion to each other, but with the population given in the second column will enable some unemployed pharmaceutical statisticians to work out the proportion:—

Chemists and Druggists	Population	Chemists and Druggists	Population
City of London ...	46 26,923	Lambeth ...	505 301,895
Battersea ...	154 168,907	Lewisham ...	159 127,495
Bermondsey ...	171 130,760	Paddington ...	215 145,976
Bethnal Green ...	134 129,680	Poplar ...	105 168,822
Camberwell ...	410 259,339	St. Marylebone ...	225 133,301
Chelsea ...	77 73,842	St. Pancras ...	310 235,317
Deptford ...	121 110,398	Shoreditch ...	128 118,637
Finsbury ...	145 101,463	Southwark ...	353 206,180
Fulham ...	126 137,289	Stepney ...	259 298,600
Greenwich ...	67 95,770	Stoke Newington ...	83 51,247
Hackney ...	346 219,272	Wandsworth ...	284 232,034
Hammersmith ...	133 112,239	Westminster ...	294 183,011
Hampstead ...	132 81,942	(City) ...	56 117,178
Holborn ...	126 59,405		
Islington ...	522 334,991		
Kensington ...	230 176,628		

It should be explained that the statistics refer only to the county of London; the area known as Greater London, which includes the above, has 6,531,372 inhabitants.

MR. DOBBS AGAIN.

Mr. Thomas G. Dobbs, Secretary to the "Traders in Poisons or Poisonous Substances for Technical or Trade Purposes Protection Society," is indefatigable in the interests of his clients. Several papers—photographic, grocery, and agricultural—contained last week a letter by him about the amendment of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Poisons Committee. He sticks closely to his text—viz., that the sale of poisons in sealed packets as put up by the manufacturer does not require the chemist's skill and knowledge, which may be reserved, according to his view, "in making up a bottle of medicine for a human being." He goes on to say:—

It is to the benefit of traders in all parts of the country that the Society to which I have referred is exerting itself, and I am glad to inform you that the reasonableness of its demand has been admitted by the Privy Council, who last year appointed a Poisons Committee to investigate the matter and report on the evidence submitted to them. Already that committee has held three sittings, at which witnesses were heard on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, on the one hand, and our Protection Society on the other, besides some independent skilled and departmental witnesses, and there is good reason for believing that the committee may recommend the adoption of a third schedule to the Pharmacy Act, which will provide where poisonous compounds are sold in sealed packages for agricultural, horticultural, disinfecting, and other trade or technical purposes, by persons other than chemists, who shall be duly licensed, and being respectable and responsible individuals, they shall be lawfully entitled to sell such articles. It must be understood, however, that this desired result can only be obtained by the traders concerned bestirring themselves and bringing pressure to bear upon the members of Parliament in their respective districts, pointing out to them the desirability of the Government being urged to bring in an Amendment Bill for the purposes above indicated.

This is what Mr. Dobbs is fighting for with all his might, and we should be more content in regard to the outcome of the Poisons Committee if we had an equally strong pharmaceutical representative to go out in the open like Mr. Dobbs.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE POISON COMMITTEE.

The information which our Parliamentary correspondent sent us last week constitutes the first real insight into what the Committee sitting in Whitehall is doing. It is authentic information, and is none the worse because it happens to express views which are not exactly in line with our own. We have since noticed the following paragraph in the *Birmingham Post*:—

I hear that the committee of experts which has been sitting for some time, under the presidency of Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., to consider the qualifications necessary for chemists and the sale of poisons, is likely to make several important recommendations in the report which will be presented before long to the Lord President of the Council. Sir Herbert has had associated with him on the committee such well-known authorities as Professors Thorpe and Tilden, and Dr. Thomas Stevenson, and it is believed that one of the principal recommendations that will find a place in the report will be the compulsory registration of all chemists' shops, and the appointment only of duly-qualified chemists to take charge of them. Attention will also, in all probability, be drawn to certain glaring anomalies connected with the sale of poisons, and while the removal of certain arbitrary restrictions will no doubt be recommended, there is a likelihood that the committee will propose that in future all prosecutions should be initiated by a public prosecutor, instead of, as at present, by the Pharmaceutical Society.

The same paragraph, more or less mutilated, has appeared in other metropolitan and provincial papers. Need we say that all this in regard to the Committee's report is mere conjecture? The stage for drafting the replies to the propositions put to the Committee has not yet been reached.

THE SALE OF DISINFECTANTS.

The *Public Health Engineer* is much troubled in regard to the distribution of carbolic acid, partly on account of the

smallpox, and partly because the acid has been scheduled as a poison. "This 'poison,'" says our contemporary, "may cause the death of one or two suicidal maniacs, or be even the means of murdering innocent people. On the other hand, it may save the lives of thousands, especially during the approaching spring. The criminals and the suicides can find other ways of compassing their fell designs; they can buy cyanide of potassium, for instance, for purposes of amateur photography, and they can use lethal weapons. Because there is a remote danger that somebody may at some time be poisoned by carbolic acid, therefore the public are now unable to obtain this disinfectant in retail quantities except from chemists and druggists. The whole business would be laughable were it not fraught with so much tragedy." This is bad engineering. Carbolic acid caused the deaths of thousands of people, and became a popular poison before it was scheduled. It will take years before its legitimate sale is properly restricted, for it is infinitely more difficult to uproot a tree than to pull out a sapling.

ELIXIR VITÆ.

The author of "Behind the Scenes in the Transvaal" refers to the remarkable fact that the native women of Swaziland retain their juvenility long after their first youth is passed. The late King Umbandine's adviser told him that this result was obtained by the use of a secret elixir, and investigations, he says, satisfied him that the Kafirs really do possess the secret of some mysterious medicine which retards the natural process of physical decay. "This medicine, like all Kafir specifics, is the product of a herb," adds the author, "and is administered in powder form once only, when the girl has reached a certain age. The result is apparently precisely what we are told follows the use of the traditional elixir of life. Her eyes are bright, her flesh firm, her limbs shapely and supple. Not a line shows on her face, and in this condition she will remain for thirty or forty years."

Recent Wills.

DEIGHTON.—The will, dated November 5, 1901, of Alderman Thomas Milner Deighton, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, of "The Hollies," Bridgnorth, who died on November 26 last, has been proved. The testator, whose estate has been valued at 3,870*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, left all his property in trust for his wife, Mrs. Sarah Deighton.

DOBLE.—Mr. Thomas Iago Doble, chemist and druggist, 45 Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W., who died in Westminster Hospital on August 12, has left a gross estate of 448*l.* 10*s.* His son, Mr. William Henry Doble, chemist's assistant, is the sole executor.

FURMSTON.—Probate of the will of Mr. Samuel Chambers Furmston, chemist and druggist, Chantry House, Avenue Road, Shanklin (formerly in business at High Wycombe), has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Anne Furmston, and the Rev. Samuel Chambers Furmston, of Blockwell Vicarage, Alfreton, son of the deceased. The gross estate is valued at 3,476*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, and the net personally 2,436*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

LOWE.—The will of Mr. Robert Henry Lowe, chemist and druggist, of 330 Bilston Road, Wolverhampton, who died on August 31, has been proved at the Lichfield Probate Registry by his executors, Mr. Francis Hawkyard Hinde, of Wolverhampton, stationer, Mr. George Edward Johnson, of Sedgley, Conservative agent, and Mr. Osmond Henry Lowe, chemist, son of the deceased. The gross value of the estate is 662*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, and the net personally 453*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

MACCORMAC.—The will, dated May 31, 1886, of Sir William MacCormac, of 13 Harley Street, London, consulting surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, son of Dr. Henry MacCormac, of Belfast, who died at Bath on December 4 last, aged 65 years, is proved on personal estate of the net value of 22,541*l.* The sole executrix is his widow, Dame Katherine MacCormac, daughter of Mr. Charters, of Belfast, and to her the testator left all his property.

NUTT.—The will of Mr. Archbell James Nutt, chemist and druggist, 133 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., who died at 49 Bonham Road, Brixton, on July 20, has been proved by his widow, Mrs. Edith Jane Nutt. The gross amount of the estate is 254*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, and the net personally 136*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

Marriage.

MCMAHON—RYAN.—On January 23, at St. Munchin's Church, Limerick, John MacMahon, L.P.S.I., Barrington Street, Limerick, to May, daughter of the late John Ryan, T.C., Patrick Street, Limerick.

Deaths.

ANDREW.—At 84 Union Grove, Aberdeen, on January 29, Mr. Thomas Thain Andrew, chemist.

CHAPMAN.—On January 20, Mr. Edward John Chapman, chemist and druggist, Hull. Aged 68.

CHAPMAN.—On January 18, at Heanor, Mr. Frederick Chapman, chemist and druggist. Aged 74.

DUNCAN.—At Brighton, on January 17, Mr. Robert Duncan, chemist and druggist. Aged 27.

FRYER.—On January 15, Mr. Charles John Fryer, chemist and druggist, Wandsworth Road, S.W. Aged 34.

GROVES.—The death occurred recently of Mr. Arthur Groves, chemist, 90 Field Road, Forest Gate, in his 50th year.

HARSTON.—On January 16, Mr. John Frederick Harston, chemist and druggist, Bristol. Aged 48.

HARTLEY.—On December 10, 1901, at Linton, Australia, Mr. Edward Hartley, chemist, formerly of Wakefield, England, and at one time bonded-store proprietor, Melbourne. Aged 84.

HEWITT.—At 211 Graham Road, Hackney, Mr. John H. Hewitt, who for nearly forty years was in the office of Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs (Limited), of the City Soapworks, London, and by his energy and trustworthiness has worked his way up from the position of junior clerk to that of head cashier. Mr. Hewitt had been in failing health for some time past, but died suddenly from heart-failure. The funeral service will be held at St. Luke's Church, Chatham Place, Hackney, at noon on Friday, February 7, and the interment will take place at Abney Park Cemetery about an hour later.

MARTINDALE.—On February 2, at 19 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W., William Martindale, F.C.S., F.L.S., past President of the Pharmaceutical Society. Aged 61. Mr. Martindale was born near Carlisle in 1840, and was apprenticed with the late Mr. Andrew Thompson, Carlisle. The apprenticeship was of a practical nature, and Mr. Martindale has often related how with his apprentice-master early-morning rambles were made in search of henbane and dandelion for the manufacture of galenicals. This early acquaintance with botany doubtless gave him the strong leaning to the botanical side of pharmacy, which came out strongly in after life. Mr. Martindale came to London in 1862 as an assistant at Merrell's in Camden Road, and was afterwards with Messrs. Morson & Son, Southampton Row, W.C., where he remained for some years, attending in the early part of his career a course of lectures at the Bloomsbury Square School. He passed the Minor examination in July 1864, and the Major on October 17, 1866, taking honours in the latter. In 1868 he was appointed dispenser and teacher of pharmacy at University College Hospital, where he remained till he took over the retail branch of Messrs. Hopkins & Williams, 10 Cavendish Street, W., on May 23, 1873, retaining, however, for a short time a position as demonstrator of materia medica to the College. He joined the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1872, taking the place of Mr. Augustus Bird, and was an examiner until the end of 1882. In May, 1889, he was elected a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, being placed at the top of the poll, and it is an index of his popularity with pharmacists that in subsequent elections he was usually returned in that position. He was appointed Treasurer in the early part of 1899, when Mr. Hampson resigned, and in June, 1899, succeeded Mr. Walter Hills as President. At this time Mr. Martindale's

health was far from robust, some cardiac trouble giving him considerable annoyance, not to say anxiety, and it was not, therefore, surprising to his friends that before the end of the year of office he was ordered a complete rest. The Vice-President (Mr. Newsholm) had to take his place at the annual meeting in 1900. Mr. Martindale's prescription when not feeling in good health was a sea-voyage, and in these journeys he never failed to investigate the materia medica of the countries he visited. A visit to Egypt in 1889 resulted in a paper on Egyptian opium, and in 1899, when he visited the West Indies, he communicated to the Royal Botanical Society a note on Barbados aloes and *Tous les mois*. In 1900 he visited South Africa, and on leaving for England was entertained at dinner by the Cape Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Martindale was early connected with the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He was elected a member at the Exeter meeting in 1869, and was at once put on the Executive Committee. On the formation of the



Formulary Committee in 1886 he was appointed Chairman. From 1888 to 1890 he was Treasurer of the Conference, and in 1891 and 1895 filled the office of President, the state of his health not permitting him to take the presidency in 1892. It is curious to note that the two years he was President were the only occasions on which the Conference has been welcomed to the town by a peer; in 1891 the late Marquis of Bute was Mayor of Cardiff and welcomed the Conference, and in 1896 the Earl of Derby, as Lord Mayor of Liverpool, similarly acted in that city. When the Conference met in London in 1900 Mr. Martindale was Chairman of the Local Committee, and with his wife and daughter received the visitors at the garden-party at the Royal Botanical Gardens. Mr. Martindale was one of the members of the committee appointed in 1895 by the Pharmaceutical Society at the request of the General Medical Council to assist in the revision of the Pharmacopœia. He took an active part on the committee, and made a large number of experimental preparations in his own laboratory in connection with this work. Of his services to pharmacy generally we write elsewhere. It will be remembered that last July the Privy Council appointed Mr. Martindale to represent the Pharmaceutical Society on the committee which is inquiring into the necessity for alterations in the poisons schedule, and we can testify from personal knowledge to the laborious and painstaking work which he has done in this connection. He was suited better for the pleasant ways of the art of pharmacy rather than the worry of politics. He had the student's mind more fully developed than that of the statesman, so we find his record a large one in pharmaceutical literature. Besides in 1872 he

edited the University College Hospital Pharmacopœia, and in 1883 published the now well-known "Extra Pharmacopœia," being assisted in the medical notes by Dr. Wynn Westcott. The tenth edition brought out last May has considerably over double the number of pages that were contained in the first edition. The book undoubtedly did much to make his reputation outside the British Isles. When cocaine was all the rage fifteen years ago he wrote a little work on "Coca and Cocaine," which has gone through four editions. He was one of the original contributors to "The Art of Dispensing," and kept up his interest in it, frequently sending us little notes and suggestions for its improvement. In spite of his numerous engagements Mr. Martindale found time to interest himself in municipal life, and was Mayor of Winchelsea in 1893, where he had a family residence and considerable property. He also had archaeological tastes and possessed a small collection of ancient pharmacy vases and Egyptian antiquities. He was most methodical in his arrangements, a fact which largely accounts for the varied interests which he attended to, and kept all his correspondence from his youth. Mr. Martindale was a man of handsome presence, and the picture of health and energy when he was well. He was kindness itself, and a perfect mine of information on pharmaceutical topics. He had travelled much, and has been honoured by pharmacists of several countries. He was happily married, and the sympathy of the whole craft will be extended to Mrs. Martindale and her two daughters, and two sons, in their pitiful bereavement. For some years Mr. Martindale had been assisted in his business by his elder son, Dr. W. Harrison Martindale, pharmaceutical chemist, who indeed had recently relieved his father of most of the details in connection with it. The younger son is an apprentice at 10 New Cavendish Street. The funeral took place at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley, on Wednesday, February 5, and was attended by many of Mr. Martindale's old colleagues and friends. His two sons and the staff from New Cavendish Street followed the body to the grave, and amongst those connected with pharmacy present were Messrs. C. B. Allen, R. Bremridge, E. N. Butt, M. Carteghe, A. Cooper, W. G. Cross, A. C. Flack, W. S. Glyn-Jones, W. F. Gulliver, Walter Hills, G. T. W. Newsholme, A. J. Phillips, W. J. I. Philp, J. C. Preston, R. A. Robinson, Frank A. Rogers, A. L. Savory, F. Taubman, G. S. Taylor, J. C. Umney, W. P. Want, W. Warren, Harold Wilson, J. A. Wink, S. W. Woolley, and A. C. Wootton. The members of the Pharmaceutical Council and the other officers of the Society who were present attended as representatives of that body, the Council-meeting of this week having been postponed on account of the death. Many beautiful wreaths of flowers were placed on the coffin, and amongst them one sent officially from the Pharmaceutical Society.

MATTERSON.—On January 19, at Dewsbury, Mr. Edward Hardwick Matterson, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 83.

NOBBS.—On January 20, Mr. James William Nobbs, chemist and druggist, East India Dock Road, E. Aged 62.

REYNOLDS.—On January 16, at Bungay, Mr. James John Reynolds, formerly in partnership with Mr. J. Lloyd Bullock, 3 Hanover Street, London, W. Aged 76.

RICKERBY.—At Liverpool, on January 20, Mr. Thomas Rickerby, chemist and druggist. Aged 70.

SCHEFFER.—Mr. Emil Scheffer, one of the best-known chemists in the United States, died in Louisville, Ky., last month. He was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1832, and went when young to the United States, where he did good work, especially in regard to the production of pepsin and digestive preparations generally, the pepsin made by his process in 1870 being the first kind of the gastric ferments without the tissue.

SIBTHORP.—On January 13, Mr. Stephen James Kenneth Sibthorp, chemist and druggist, West Hampstead. Aged 52.

STEWART.—At South Street, Milnathort, on January 30, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, widow of the late Mr. Alexander Stewart, chemist and druggist. Aged 88.

THOMPSON.—At 102 Highbury Hill, London, N., on January 19, Mr. Henry Thompson, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 75. Mr. Thompson was for many years a manager

with Messrs. A. S. Hill & Son, wholesale druggists, Southwark Street, S.E., and had latterly been living in retirement.

TURNER.—At Prittlewell, on January 9, Mr. Jabez Turner, chemist and druggist, formerly of Hackney. Aged 75.

WILDSMITH.—At 2 Brudenell Avenue, Leeds, on January 30, Mr. Edward Wildsmith, chemist and druggist. Aged 53.

Personalities.

MR. T. DAVIES, representative of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., is succeeding Mr. John Blyton in the Yorkshire and Lancashire journey.

MR. J. FERRIER has been appointed Vice-President of the Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association, in place of Mr. A. S. Swadling, who has left the country.

MR. J. ROBINSON, pharmaceutical chemist, of Northgate, Darlington, has been re-elected Chairman and a director of the Darlington Mutual Plate-glass Insurance Company (Limited).

MR. P. E. F. PERRÉDES, Ph.C., B.Sc., F.L.S., of the Well come Research Laboratories, is in California. He is visiting different parts of the coast, studying the *Rhamnaceæ* and other medicinal plants.

At an amateur dramatic entertainment promoted by the Rhyl Advertising and Town Improvement Association, and which took place at Rhyl on January 29 and 30, leading parts were taken by Mr. P. J. Ashfield, chemist and druggist, who is Vice-President of the Association.

On Monday, February 3, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, E.C., Brother H. Potter (Messrs. Potter & Clarke) was installed as the first Worshipful Master of the Borough of Stepney Lodge, No. 2,884. The Consecrating Officers were: V.W. Brother E. Letchworth Grand Secretary; V.W. Brother Colonel Probyn, Mayor of Westminster; W. Brother W. J. Crump, Mayor of Islington; V.W. Brother Right Rev. the Bishop of Barking; and V.W. Brother Frank Richardson.

Business Changes.

MR. S. A. WARNER, chemist and druggist, has recently opened a business at 29 Regent Circus, Swindon.

MR. R. E. RICE, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of the late Mr. W. Briggs at 89 Union Road, Newington Causeway, S.E.

MESSRS. WALKER & HARRIS, chemists, London, Canterbury, and Ashford (Kent), have purchased the business formerly carried on at 20 George Street, Hastings, by Mr. Walmsley.

MESSRS. CARTER WHITE & CO., "cash chemists," have opened new premises at 73 Freeman Street, Grimsby. In their public announcements Messrs. Carter White & Co. state that the "firm is owned controlled, and managed by fully-qualified chemists only."

College Notes.

EXETER PHARMACY SCHOOL.—The Society of Apothecaries has consented to recognise the course of training given in the pharmaceutical department of the Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter, as qualifying for admission to the assistants' examination under the new regulations.

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—In reporting Mr. H. Wootton's speech last week, we said all the ladies had passed on one occasion. What he actually said was "On three occasions all the Majors we sent up from the College were successful, and twice they formed one-half the total pass."

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—At the recent examination conducted by the Institute of Chemistry in Branch E, pharmacology, therapeutics, and microscopy, the whole of the candidates presenting themselves from this College were successful—namely, F. Arnaud, J. R. Brookes, E. Jenkins, Herbert King, M.Sc., W. Lowson, W. Partridge.

INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL.—The return League game between the Metropolitan College and London College was played at Wormholt Farm on Saturday, February 1, but what promised to be a fast and interesting game was considerably spoiled by the very high wind. London scored through Evans in the first half, and managed to keep their opponents out, thus reversing the result of the previous game by 1 to nil.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held in the lecture-theatre, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Friday evening, January 31, Mr. Richard A. Robinson, jun., in the chair. After the minutes were disposed of, Mr. C. E. Male read a paper on "Apis Mellifica." He stated at the outset that he proposed to confine himself to the anatomy and life-history of the honey-bee, the subject of bee-keeping having lately been treated in an able and practical manner by Mr. S. T. Frost (see *C. & D.*, January 25, page 109). The paper, which was illustrated by a number of lantern-slides, was followed with interest by all present. At its conclusion Mr. E. C. Hanbury explained the construction of a modern beehive, which, together with other apparatus, combs, &c., had been lent for the occasion by Messrs. Lee & Son, Silver Street, W.C. Mr. T. E. Wallis, B.Sc., also described some experiments, which showed that the antennæ of the bee are organs of smell, and that, although each compound eye of the bee consists of about 3,000 lenses, there is every probability that only one image of any object is conveyed to the insect's brain. Questions were asked by some of the students, and replied to by Mr. Hanbury and Mr. Male. [For dinner report, see page 230.]

NEWCASTLE STUDENTS SUP AND SMOKE.—The students of the North of England School of Chemistry and Pharmacy held their annual supper and smoker on Wednesday, January 29, in the Grand Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne. There was a large attendance of old students, and the visitors included Mr. G. F. Merson, F.C.S., and Mr. Barry Noble. Mr. F. R. Dudderidge, F.C.S., presided, and after supper the toast of the "Pharmaceutical Society" was given by Mr. J. F. Wootton, and replied to by Mr. Merson; that of the "North of England School of Chemistry and Pharmacy" being given by Mr. G. Rae Patterson and acknowledged by Mr. Dudderidge. Mr. Barry Noble spoke a few words urging the claims of the Young Chemists' Association. The rest of the evening was devoted to a smoking concert, the following gentlemen contributing to the programme:—Messrs. J. Hay, G. R. Patterson, J. C. Patterson, Stewardson, Marshall, and McPhail with songs; Messrs. Blackburn and J. A. Hay with piano solos; Mr. Moffatt a violin solo; Messrs. Robertson, Gowland, W. C. Longstaff, and Parsons with recitations; Messrs. Blackburn and J. A. Hay very ably performing the accompaniments. The programme of this happy reunion was designed by Mr. H. Parsons in colours and "gold," the latter being one of those insoluble salts which are familiar to visitors to York Place, Edinburgh, but whose nature they less frequently know. One side of the programme showed sketches of laboratory and dispensing-counter apparatus depicting "to the coming generation of counter-jumpers the road to ruin—three years' hard." The right side showed two return tickets to Edinburgh, four bags of money representing examiners' fees and expenses, below which we find the label of "A. Stonybroke, M.P.S., chemist and druggist. Hours, 7.30 to 9.30; Sundays, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9." It was for

The Conglomeration.

One look that will
be a warning to
the future generation

"N.B.—I sell no drugs—only patents at cost price."

NURSERY RHYMES AND PILLS.—Messrs. Page Woodcock, the pill-manufacturers, of Lincoln, recently inserted an advertisement in the *Schoolmistress*, offering a parcel of pictorial nursery rhymes to infant-schools and received one thousand applications. That number of parcels has been despatched, each parcel containing from twenty to six hundred pictorial cards for distribution to school children.

THE ACADEMY AND "LITERATURE" for February 1 is a composite production which will appeal to readers with diversified tastes. Although mainly interesting to "littery persons," there are several articles—the review of Mr. Holland Rose's "The Life of Napoleon I," for instance—that place this weekly far above the snippety productions of ephemeral journalism. Under the title "Things Seen" are two delightful sketches, which throw into strong relief the innate politeness of the Italian and the callousness of the ordinary British peasant. "A Kipling Exam. Paper" is distinctly humorous, while the drama, art, and science are consecutively treated by men who know how to write and what they are writing about.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

CARBIDE PATENT.

THE validity of Willson's patent for the production of calcium carbide was raised in an action before Mr. Justice Buckley by the Acetylene Illuminating Company (Limited) against the United Alkali Company (Limited) to restrain them from manufacturing, selling, or supplying in this country calcium carbide manufactured according to Willson's specification No. 16,705, of 1894. After a hearing which lasted several days his Lordship dismissed the action, holding that the defendants had proved their case—viz., that the patent was not valid, and that they had not in fact infringed it.

"KOKO FOR THE HAIR."

ON January 31 Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady granted to the Koko Mariscopos Company an interim injunction to restrain Cadman & Langer until trial of the action from selling in this country a toilet-preparation called "Koko for the Hair," and from passing off as the plaintiffs' any preparation not manufactured by them. It was stated that the plaintiffs were incorporated in 1895, and in 1898 became the proprietors of registered trade-marks. They had recently discovered that an attempt had been made by the defendants to sell to Harrod's Stores and another store a similar preparation, and that was a breach of an agreement made in 1888 between the defendants and the plaintiffs' predecessors. The defendants claimed a right to manufacture and sell in this country, for export, which point his Lordship will decide at the trial.

Merchandise-marks Act.

MINERAL-WATER BOTTLES.

ON January 31, at the Limerick Quarter Sessions, before Judge Adams, Patrick Toomey, mineral-water manufacturer, sought to recover the sum of 10*l.* from Mr. Mathew McNamara, Sexton Street, mineral-water manufacturer (trading as P. Ryan), damages sustained by reason of the defendant converting to his own use a quantity of mineral-water bottles marked with plaintiff's name. Plaintiff also claimed an injunction against the defendant from further using the bottles.

The defendant said that counsel was engaged in the case who could not attend.

The case was adjourned to next Sessions.

AT the Newry Petty Sessions on January 29, John D. McVicker, Inspector of the Belfast Bottle Exchange, prosecuted John O'Hare & Sons, mineral-water manufacturers, Queen Street, Newry, on a similar charge, and obtained a fine of 10*s.* and 30*s.* costs.

Medicine-stamp Acts.

UNSTAMPED PROPRIETARIES.

AT Bow Street Police Court on January 30, George Squire Boutall, chemist and druggist, was summoned for selling medicines liable to a stamp duty, without stamps, at 237 High Holborn, The Pharmacy, Holborn, 98 Strand, 5 Green Street, and 3 Newcastle Street, seven summonses in all. Mr. Timbrell, for the defence, admitted that there had been a technical offence, but pleaded that in consequence of an accident the defendant met with in September last he had been unable to exercise proper control over the thirteen businesses he owned. Mr. Uniacke, who prosecuted for the Inland Revenue authorities, said seven distinct purchases had been made. In each case unstamped medicine was supplied, and in each case the article was marked 1*s.* 1½*d.*, but was sold for 1*s.* Mr. Boutall had been cautioned by the Board of Inland Revenue, and wrote to say that he was surprised, as his assistants had been repeatedly told to put stamps on all articles liable to stamp duty. The fact that the defendant had met with an accident, Mr. Uniacke said, would make little difference, inasmuch as he had thirteen shops to look after, and he could not supervise them

thoroughly. He had been convicted of the same offence on more than one occasion. Mr. Timbrell said defendant had made arrangements that in future all goods manufactured and sent out from the Marchmont depot should be stamped before they left the store. This, of course, would relieve the assistants at the various branches of any responsibility. James Towse, manager of the head depot at Marchmont Street, said several assistants who had received special instructions to see that all dutiable goods should be stamped had recently been discharged for not doing their duty. Richard Clarke, an assistant at the defendant's Holborn establishment, deposed that defendant's employes had received instructions verbally, and in writing, to affix stamps to all goods which ought to be stamped, and they were supplied with stamps for that purpose.

Mr. Uniacke: Can you understand why an article marked 1s. 1½d. was sold for 1s.?

The Witness: It is a usual thing.

Mr. Uniacke: Why are these goods marked at 1s.?

The Witness: You can buy patent medicine at 10d., although it is marked 1s. 1½d. The thing is done all over London.

Sir Albert de Rutzen said it was a pity the defendant did not make arrangements for having all his goods stamped before they left the depot after he was fined on the last occasion. He would now have to pay fines and costs amounting to 18l. 4s.

County Court Cases.

ON SALE OR RETURN.

AT Northampton County Court on January 29, Algernon Lewes (Limited), Albion Works, Hornsey Rise, London, manufacturers, claimed from Jabez Mayes, Northampton, 6l. 11s. 3d. for horse-medicines, &c. The plaintiff company abandoned 2l. 2s. of the claim, a payment of that sum having been overlooked. The goods were left on sale or return, and the defence was that all that were sold were paid for—two-guineas' worth. The rest of the goods was unsaleable, and the defendant had several times written to the company requesting them to remove them. The defendant said when he paid the 2l. 2s. to the traveller, he asked the traveller to take the remainder of the goods away, and he said he would send for them in a few days. Notwithstanding this and the defendant's letters to the company, they had never sent for the goods. Judge Snagge gave a verdict for the plaintiff, but said he would not enter judgment until the next Court, so that the defendant could return the unsold goods on hand.

THE NECESSITY FOR CAUTION.

IN the City of London Court on January 31, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., an action was brought by J. Vincent & Sons (Limited), 18 Little Britain, E.C., to recover the sum of 1l. 19s. against Mr. Oldcorn, chemist, Trevelyan Buildings, Coventry Street, for sanitary-paper supplied. The defendant said he had had the goods, but they did not come from the plaintiff, but from one Lockwood, and he owed the money to him. He did not have any invoice from the plaintiffs until seven months after the goods had been delivered. They were delivered by Pickford & Co., and he had not the remotest idea that they came from the plaintiffs. Judge Lumley Smith held that plaintiffs were entitled to payment, as it was they who supplied the goods and not Lockwood, and gave judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

THE careless way in which drugs are handled by the general trader was shown in the prosecution of Walter Scott, a Misterton grocer, last week before the Retford County Bench, for selling deficient sweet spirit of nitre. The inspector who made the purchase for analysis said he was served from a bottle that had no cork, and he pointed out that evaporation must deteriorate the spirit. The certificate from the analyst showed that the sample contained but a very small proportion of ethyl nitrite. The Magistrate ordered defendant to pay a fine and costs amounting to 20s.

AT Settle on January 28, Isabella Ralph, grocer, Settle, was fined 1s. and 1l. 3s. 6d. costs for selling sweet spirit of nitre containing only about $\frac{1}{17}$ of the minimum proportion of nitrous ether required by the British Pharmacopœia.

Child Messenger Act.

ON February 4, at the Hull Police-court, William Wesson, described as a chemist (but whose name does not appear on the register), 117 Hessle Road, was summoned for sending a boy, 11 years of age, for brandy to the Lily Hotel. The landlord refused to supply the boy, and defendant pleaded that he forgot about the Act. A nominal penalty of 2s. 6d. and costs was imposed.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re WILLIAM THOMAS, trading at Market Place, Willeuhall, near Wolverhampton, Chemist and Druggist.—The Official Receiver of the Wolverhampton Bankruptcy Court announces that he has completed the realisation of the debtor's estate, and, after meeting the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings and the claims of the preferential creditors, he is enabled to pay a first and final dividend of 2s. 10d. in the pound.

Re W. J. TRYTHALL, Cusgarne, Gwennap, Proprietor of Carnon Chemical-works.—At the meeting of the creditors of this debtor last week it was stated that the gross liabilities amounted to 6,468l., and assets to 2,193l. Debtor attributed his failure to pressure by a creditor and the serious and unprecedented fall of arsenic. He carried on the business of arsenic-refining, tinstreaming, and ochre works.

Re J. J. R. SHORT, 7 Crosby Square, E.C., trading as Thomas & Short, Merchant.

A SITTING of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on February 5, before Mr. Registrar Giffard, for the public examination of this debtor. The failure is one of the group of provision and produce firms now in the Court, and is the result of accommodation-bill transactions entered into with Messrs. Wallis Brothers & Co., Messrs. S. & E. Ransome, and Messrs. Rogers Brothers. Accounts have been filed by the debtor showing total liabilities 43,795l. (unsecured, 26,623l.), assets valued at 1,117l., and a deficiency of 25,511l. Debtor stated that he was assisted financially by Messrs. Rogers Brothers, with whom he exchanged acceptances. In recognition of that assistance he drew or accepted bills for that firm or their nominees, principally Messrs. Wallis Brothers & Co. and Messrs. S. and E. Ransome, in respect of which he had no part of the proceeds. There were some dozen firms in all, and the amount of the transactions must have exceeded 103,000l. He denied that he was any part of the combination of those firms, or that he was a party to the drawing of trade bills with a view to deceiving the banks. He had always regarded Messrs. Rogers Brothers, who introduced him to the other firms, as being good for 30,000l. or 40,000l. The hearing was adjourned until the examination of the other firms has been held.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Longman, Samuel Hurman, 3 and 4 Market Place, Highbridge, and The Poplars, Berrow Road, Burnham, chemist and druggist. Trustee, Edward W. Helps, Bank Chambers, Bridgwater, I.A. Dated, January 23; filed, January 28. Secured creditors, 300l.; liabilities unsecured, 297l. 5s. 10d.; estimated net assets, 654l. 18s. 7d. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Baker, J. W., Bristol	...	18	0
Barclay & Sons (Limited), London	...	27	0
Cox, C., Highbridge	...	20	0
Evans, Gadd & Co., Bristol	...	11	0
Foggit, W., Thirsk	...	24	0
Gilbertson, H., & Sons, (Limited) London	...	10	0
Longman, S. A. (Trustees of the late	...	200	0
Maw, S., Son & Sons, London	...	27	0
Patey Brothers, Burnham	...	12	0
Singleton & Cole (Limited), Birmingham	...	15	0
Somerset Finance Company (Limited), Taunton	...	100	0
Walkers, Troke & Co., London	...	14	0
Ward & Co., Bristol	...	11	0
Wyleys (Limited), Coventry	...	10	0

Mallaband, William Henry, 161 King's Road, Reading-dispensing chemist. Trustee, Frederick W. Allwright, Reading, estate agent. Dated, January 23; filed, January 29. Liabilities unsecured, 1,618*l.* 1*l.* 6*d.*; estimated net assets, 260*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Bentley & Son, London ...	11	0	0
Harker, Staggs & Morgan, London ...	11	0	0
Herbert, J. K., Reading ...	12	0	0
Hobbs & Sons, Maidstone ...	10	0	0
Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, London ..	15	0	0
Holbrooks (Limited), Birmingham ...	14	0	0
Mallaband, W., Sheffield ...	1,300	0	0
Nixey, W. G., London ...	11	0	0

Sargent, William, and **Sargent, Percy Edmund Thomas**, both of 163 Highbury New Park, N., and **Sargent, Charles Adolphus**, Arlington House, New Southgate, trading at 9 Mincing Lane, E.C., as William Sargent & Co., metal-merchants and colonial brokers. Dated, January 18; filed, January 24. Secured creditors, 4,905*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 80,701*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; estimated net assets, 11,897*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* The following are a few of the creditors connected with the drug and spice trades:—

	£	s.	d.
Clofzen, L. & Co, London ...	150	0	0
Figgis, S., & Co., London ...	14	0	0
Hamel & Horley, London ...	20	0	0
Hendrey & Martin, London ...	25	0	0
Hicks & Ashmore, London ...	800	0	0
Lambert & Strong, London ...	50	0	0
Lewis & Peat, London ...	70	0	0
Neimann & Co, London ...	70	0	0
Rolls & Son, London ...	750	0	0
Sargent, W. T., & Sons, London ...	4,548	0	0
Thol, J. P., & Co., London ...	15	0	0
Travers, J., & Sons (Limited), London ...	20	0	0
Ziegele, Schneidt & Co., London ...	100	0	0

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Furnival, N., and **Furnival, C. E.**, under the style of Furnival & Co., Fleckuey, Leicestershire, mineral-water manufacturers.

Gask, A. C., and **Strangways, L.**, under the style of Gask & Strangways, Paignton, Devonshire, dental surgeons.

Smith, A., and **Frankenstein, L.**, under the style of the Manchester Indiarubber Chemical Company, Manchester, chemical-manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Betts, Reginald, late Framlingham, chemist.

New Companies & Company News.

CHESHIRE AND LANCASHIRE SOAP-MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of soap manufacturers carried on at Winsford, Cheshire, by the Salt Union (Limited), and to carry on the business of soap and candle makers, seed crushers, varnish-manufacturers, &c. Registered office, New Road, Winsford, Cheshire.

NORDRACH-ON-DEE SANATORIUM (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 55,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from D. Lawson, M.D., the 25 acres of ground belonging to him in Banchory-Ternan, the buildings of the sanatorium, the laboratory, &c., engine-house and shelters, and the whole furniture, fittings, and plenishings, and to maintain a sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Registered office, 179 Union Street, Aberdeen.

C. WALLIS (LIMITED).—Capital, 5,100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (5,000 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of importers, manufacturers and brokers of and dealers in foreign and colonial produce, provision merchants, Italian warehousemen, oil and colourmen, chemists, druggists, drapers, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. T. Bilson, R. McAllister, and J. W. Andrew. Qualification, 50 preference shares.

BICHLORIDE OF GOLD HYDRO ESTABLISHMENT (SOUTHPORT) (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire

and carry on the treatment and cure of alcoholism, narcotism, neurasthenia and kindred diseases now carried on by R. Henshall, Emily Henshall, P. V. Wolfenden, and Florence E. Wolfenden at the Ranche, 24 Oxford Road, Birkdale, Lancs, as "The Bichloride of Gold Hydro, Southport," and to carry on the general business of a hydropathic establishment. Registered office, Chapel Street, Southport.

SANITAS ELECTRICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from R. Otto and K. Otto, of Berlin, the benefit of certain inventions relating to apparatus for curing diseases by means of light, and to manufacture and deal in medical and other appliances (whether electrical or otherwise), light baths, &c. The first subscribers are:—R. Otto, 22*a* Luisenstrasse, Berlin, merchant; K. Otto, 22*a* Luisenstrasse, Berlin, merchant (first director); J. K. A. Hoffmann, 19 Kirchstrasse, Berlin, merchant; H. O. H. Wiskemann, 6 Abchurch Yard, E.C., merchant; E. W. L. U. Peters, 55 and 56 Chancery Lane, W.C., solicitor; and Miss E. Robinson, 143 Mare Street, Hackney. Remuneration, 150*l.* per annum.

LENNON (LIMITED).—The result of last year's trading was as follows: Dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, 21,949*l.*; to reserve fund, 10,000*l.*; balance carried forward, 10,022*l.*; total 41,971*l.*

BOVRIL (LIMITED).—The *Financial Times* reports that the directors of Bovril (Limited) have resolved to recommend, subject to final audit, the following dividends: On preference and ordinary shares at the rate of 5½ per cent. and 7 per cent. per annum respectively for the second half-year and 4 per cent. in deferred for the year 1901, to add 25,000*l.* to reserve, and carry forward 14,354*l.* The deferred-share dividend for 1900 was 3½ per cent.

G. B. KENT & SONS (LIMITED).—The report of the directors and the balance-sheet and profit and loss account show, after charging working expenses, allowing for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation, &c., a profit of 9,920*l.* for the year ended September 30, 1901. To this is added balance from last account (848*l.*) and transfer fees (16*l.*). The deductions comprise interest on mortgages and loans (392*l.*), directors' fees and income-tax (584*l.*) and interim dividends paid (3,892*l.*), leaving a balance of 5,915*l.* The profit is less than last year, owing to the stock having been valued at a less amount, and to increased expenses. Under these circumstances the life directors prefer to forego their fees for this year, and the board have therefore placed 500*l.* to reserve, and paid a further half-yearly dividend of 5½ per cent. on the preference shares (absorbing 2,589*l.*). They recommend a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the second half-year (making 7 per cent. for the year) thus absorbing 2,542*l.*, and leaving a balance of 283*l.* to be carried forward. The new factory at Hemel Hempstead is now almost completed, and work will be commenced this month.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1*l.*, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 5, 1902.)

Design of a Chinese picture; for artificial-colouring matters in Class 1. By The Basle Chemical-works, Neuhausweg 90, Basle, Switzerland. 240,884.

Design of a hand; for glue and gelatin. By Philip Leiner & Sons, 6 Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 237,985, 237,986, 237,987.

"UCURINE" (no claim for "You cure"); for rheumatism medicine. By Naumann & Co., 224 Rishiton Lane, Bolton, patent-medicine vendors. 242,442.

"EUCERA"; for an ointment. By Fanny Isabella Armstrong, 12*e* Oxford and Cambridge Mansions, N.W. 242,582.

"IBERLY"; for chemical-substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By T. Ridley, 9 English Street, Carlisle, chemist. 242,997.

Combination of devices (with letters "J. W." and word "FRESH-ALTING"); for food-sterilising apparatus in Class 8. By J. Week, Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Oedlingen, Schwarzwald, Baden. 239,257.

Combination of devices (wording, "STRONGHOLD PASTE," disclaimed; for paste. By Max Lindner, 170 Fleet Street, E.C. 242,571.

"OIHELLO"; for marking-ink. By Harold Heydon & Co., 118 Weston Street, Bermondsey, S.E., chemical-manufacturer. 242,942.

Device of a patty-pan and the words "PATTY-PAN"; for baking-powder. By J. R. Hayward, 171 Peterborough Street, Christchurch, N.Z. 240,140.

"BRUNAK"; for goods in Class 42. By T. R. Allinson, surgeon, trading as the Natural Food Company, 21A Patriot Square, Bethnal Green, E. 241,903.

"SERILA"; for beef-extract and similar articles of food. By Serila-Bouillon-Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Mühlenweg 108, Hamburg. 242,169.

"FONTALIS"; for a pure natural water, aerated. By Camwal (Limited), 112 Pembroke Street, N. 242,666.

"JIFFY"; for goods in Class 47. By Tyson, Richmond & Jones, 6 Blackstock Street, Liverpool, soap-manufacturer. 242,992.

"HAMLET" on label; for starch for laundry purposes. By Frank Farnan, trading as W. B. Tate & Co., Log Hall Works, Old Ford, London, ink-manufacturer. 242,384.

Combination of devices with bust of Homer and words "WISE HEAD"; for goods in Class 48. By Lever Brothers (Limited), Port Sunlight Cheshire, soap-manufacturer, 238,873.

"FLORITZA"; for perfumery. By Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 241,374.

"KAMOL"; for a nursery-powder. By S. F. Goss (Limited), 460 Oxford Street, W., chemists. 242,085.

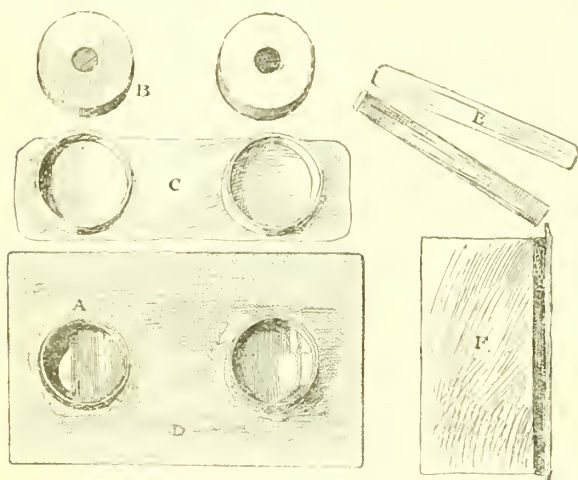
"TRESSO" (no claim for tress); for hair preparation. By the Tresso Company, 14 North Street, Keighley, Yorks. 242,624.

"VIRELLE"; for perfumery. By J. & E. Atkinson (Limited), 24 Old Bond Street, London, perfumers. 243,059.

A Stereoscopic Adapter.

By J. A. FORRET.

A HALF or whole plate camera with removable front can be readily adapted for stereoscopic work at a very small outlay. The necessary materials are here figured, and, though simple and crude, for ordinary purposes they are sufficient. The lenses, which are round, are such as are used in vulcanite folders which can be bought for about 1s. a pair. They should be carefully examined before selected



for this purpose, as, like all cheap spectacles and eye-glasses, many of the frames are glazed with lenses that are not pairs. For our purpose we must have two lenses that are optically a pair. A focal length between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 inches, corresponding to +6.0 and +8.0 diopters, will be

found suitable for most purposes. The lenses are mounted in stout cardboard tubes (A) of convenient length. Stops of any required value are easily made from pill-boxes (B), which fit into the lens-tubes, and two pill-box lids fixed to a flat piece of wood or cardboard (C) form the caps for the lenses. The lens-tubes are glued to a piece of stout cardboard (D), having two circular holes a little smaller than the diameter of the tubes, the distance between the lens-centres being about 3 inches. This cardboard "front" replaces the panel carrying the lens of the camera, and is made rigid by two pieces of wood (E). It is now only necessary to divide the camera to prevent overlapping of the images. This is easily effected by fixing to the back of the camera a narrow strip of wood carrying a piece of cardboard of suitable size (F). It is convenient to indicate on the focusing-screen the position of the centre of each picture. Of course such lenses as I have referred to are simply double convex spectacle-lenses with all their inherent spherical and chromatic aberration; but the size of a stereoscopic picture is small, and these lenses when stopped down to, say F/20, give very fair results, the area of sharp definition being sufficiently large for stereoscopic purposes.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of January, 1902, and to the stocks on January 31.

	January		Stocks		1902	
	Landed	Delivd.	1902	1901	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes cs, &c.	72	134	1,355	3,141	72	134
" gourds	—	143	—	1,034	—	146
Anise, star cs	35	—	48	48	35	—
Balsams cks, &c.	146	101	660	269	146	101
Calumba bgs.	120	28	1,555	955	120	28
Camphor pkgs	1,125	549	1,369	3,601	1,125	549
Cardamoms cs, &c.	612	339	2,145	2,151	612	389
Cinchona pkgs	1,075	1,626	9,747	10,118	1,075	1,626
Cochineal bgs.	112	69	1,139	2,256	112	69
Cubebs —	—	23	1,352	1,639	—	23
Dragons-blood cs	19	3	74	134	19	3
Galls pkgs	965	239	8,921	2,710	965	239
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	—	4	78	62	—	4
Animi & cepal ..	5,653	4,643	23,483	9,651	5,653	4,643
Arabic —	2,165	2,027	17,136	16,897	2,165	2,027
Asafetida ..	347	196	918	313	347	196
Benzoin ..	293	162	877	971	293	162
Damar —	382	438	3,428	4,421	382	438
Galbanum ..	—	—	9	12	—	—
Gamboge —	16	25	87	189	16	25
Guaiaicum ..	14	9	49	33	14	9
Kauri tons	283	206	1,540	2,096	283	206
Kino pkgs	43	7	154	27	43	7
Mastic —	5	2	9	4	5	2
Myrrh, E.I.	67	35	128	182	67	35
Olibanum ..	569	1,254	1,224	1,906	569	285
Sandarac —	213	64	867	705	213	64
Tragacanth ..	2,222	804	5,778	4,215	2,222	804
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	10	51	527	295	10	51
" other kinds pkgs	92	28	460	235	92	28
Jalap bls	—	2	147	322	—	2
Nux vomica ... pkgs	95	—	106	1,225	95	—
Oils—						
Anise cs	30	14	266	179	30	14
Cassia —	20	35	112	115	20	35
Castor pkgs	181	235	631	617	181	240
Cocoa-nut .. tons	76	110	68	107	76	110
Olive cks, &c.	208	217	992	598	208	217
Palm tons	—	—	24	5	—	—
† Quinine lbs	2,348	3,243	221,417	206,395	2,348	3,243
Rhubarb chts	118	71	540	1,258	118	71
Sarsaparilla ... bls.	20	73	123	223	20	73
Senna bls, &c.	700	605	2,555	2,644	700	605
Shellac cs	4,675	3,723	30,038	39,783	4,675	3,723
Turmeric tons	20	30	413	428	20	30
Wax, bees' pkgs	335	464	1,607	1,137	335	464
" Japan cs, &c.	93	42	336	586	93	42

* Corrected.

† Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

‡ Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

The statistics of goods lying at City Commercial Wharf are not included in above returns.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

An Old Charm.

SIR,—May I say that after my article under this head was in type, but before it appeared in your columns, an authority in such matters informed me that the writing on the slips is in the "legal hand of George the Third's time." The statement in your note that it cannot be earlier than 1820 is certainly much too strong. I have myself compared it carefully with handwritings of various dates from the middle of the eighteenth century to 1822, and it is quite as much like the earlier as the later of these. There is no reason why it should not be 150 years old. It is not necessary to suppose that it was then written for use as a charm; these slips, which are almost certainly copies of older ones, may then have been regarded merely as curiosities, and as such preserved. But the contrary is also possible. Fergus MacIvor, who had received the best education of his time, had some lingering belief in magical incantations in 1845; and Scott tells us that even when "Waverley" was written they were in common use in remote parts of Scotland. Probably they are so still.

Yours truly,

C. C. BELL.

Poisonous Patents.

SIR,—I was told yesterday by one of our customers that he had bought a bottle of "licoricine" from a grocer in this district. Now, "licoricine" contains chlorodyne, so I sent for a bottle to the same grocer, and found it was an entirely different preparation. It is put up by the same firm in exactly the same style as the one we sell, with the exception that it does not mention that it contains chlorodyne. I have enclosed the two labels, so that you can compare them:—

CHEMISTS' "LICORICINE."

This preparation combines in a most agreeable form the well-known soothing and healing properties of Licorice Root and Glycerine, with Ipecacuanha, Marsh Mallow, Chlorodyne, &c., and to ensure its careful use according to the printed directions, the Pharmacy Act, 1868, requires it to be labelled POISON.

Which of these preparations is "licoricine"? When the public ask for a patent they expect to get the same article, whether from a chemist or a grocer. If a child has been given the one from the grocer and the next bottle is purchased from a chemist, it is possible that the child might be poisoned, and the mother could not be blamed for giving it, as she would be under the impression it was perfectly harmless. I am not sure if there are other "patents" made in the same way. Perhaps someone amongst your many readers know of other cases. If so, I think it would be something for the P.A.T.A. to look into.

Didshury.

C. BROWN.

On Sale or Return.

SIR,—On July 16, 1901, I received an invoice and letter from a firm in Lowestoft stating they had sent a parcel of wine "on sale or return." As I had not ordered any, and further had no licence, I sent back their invoice by return of post, declining to accept it. However, the wine was offered at my shop, and I declined receiving it, telling the railway company to refer to senders for instructions. A second letter came. Since then I have not heard from the firm until this week, when they sent me a statement asking me

to remit the amount. As I was not the only person in Belper to whom the same party sent a similar consignment, it seems to be the way they push their goods, and I think the trade generally should be made aware of the practice.

Sincerely yours,

Belper, January 28.

W. T. BURKINSHAW.

[Mr. Burkinshaw sends us copies of his correspondence with the British and Foreign Wine Company, who sent the wine, and J. Chapman & Co. (Limited), of Norwich. Two dozen of Coleman's quinine wine (with case invoiced at 1*l.* 17*s.*) was sent. This was entirely at consignors' risk, and delivery having been declined the liability of the consignee did not commence. We presume the B. and F. Wine Company will not attempt to sue, but if they do in this or any similar case we shall be glad to have particulars.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Dispensing Dutiable Medicines.

SIR,—I do not know if I quite grasp all the meaning conveyed in the remarks on page 129 of the issue of the C. & D. of January 25: "Fellows's syrup or other stamped proprietaries dispensed without admixture must be stamped." I am in the habit of receiving such prescriptions as this:—

Syr. hypophos. co. (Fellows) ... ʒij.

ʒj. t.d. p.c. ex aq.

I open a stamped bottle of Fellows's syrup, fill a 3-oz. bottle, and label it as directed by the prescriber. Do the authorities require me to stamp that 3-oz. bottle?

I am, faithfully,

J. B. (134/4.)

[Yes. A paragraph in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 281, gives the information. It is as follows:—

"For dispensing, medicines otherwise liable to stamp-duty may be supplied unstamped [*i.e.*, by the maker] if labelled, 'This medicine is to be used for dispensing only.' Such medicine may be dispensed, on doctor's prescription or otherwise, duty free if it is mixed with something else, but if not so mixed it must be stamped according to the charge made for it."

The stamping must be done whether the medicine is taken out of a stamped package or not. The thrifty plan is to use medicine from an unstamped package. If dispensing chemists had strictly carried out their duties in this matter, physicians would long ago have appreciated the risk they run by prescribing *per se* dutiable medicines.—EDITOR C. & D.]

"The Wrong Button."

SIR,—The story unfolded of the American by "A Chemist and Photofactor" in the C. & D. of February 1, resembles very much that told me by the representative of Kodak (Limited) when discussing with him their lately-dropped scheme. Possibly "A Chemist and Photofactor" got his information from the same source. I sincerely hope that the latest scheme of Kodak (Limited) will have as short a life as the former one.

Yours, &c.,

P. O. P. (140/46)

Distribution of Circulars.

SIR,—If circulars are addressed they can only be delivered by someone in a trader's regular employ. An ordinary bill-distributor engaged for the purpose would quickly receive a notice from the P.O., if officials in the district are as much on the alert as they are here.

Yours very truly,

ERICA. (141/17.)

Invalid Bovril.

SIR,—Some time ago invalid bovril was offered to chemists as a desirable article for them to introduce and push, a good profit being shown. Now, when a demand has been created, the price is considerably advanced, but the retail remains the same as before. Thus the article now bears only the grocer's profit on the ordinary kind. This seems very like a case of kicking away the ladder as soon as the object has been attained.

Yours, &c.,

February 4.

M.P.S.I. (142/42.)

Quality of Benzoin.

SIR,—Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, in their tenth annual laboratory report, in respect of benzoin as examined by them, state "that the percentage of matter soluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol varied from 61.04 to 66.10 per cent.,

showing an average of 64.33 per cent., and demonstrating the practical impossibility of obtaining commercial samples answering the B.P. requirements." This statement, without any qualifying words to indicate the class of benzoin assayed, is, in our opinion, liable to be misunderstood. Dieterich, in the *C. & D.*, 1898, stated that from Sumatra benzoin he obtained 68 to 83 per cent. of matter soluble in alcohol 90-per-cent. White and Humphrey's "Pharmacopædia" gives 70 to 80 per cent., and our own assays vary from 82 to 87 per cent. of matter soluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol. We have had no difficulty in obtaining Siam benzoin which answered B.P. requirements.

Yours truly,

Horneastle, January 28.

W. KEMP & SON.

Separating the Yolk.

SIR,—Having in my young days been an occasional visitor to the confectioner's workshop, I have seen the practical method of dealing with a basket of eggs, which may not be so familiar to your readers as it ought to be. The point is to chip the egg on some sharp edge so as to divide the shell into two equal parts, either of which is sufficient to hold the yolk, and permit of the overflow of the albumen into a separate vessel. The yolk-sac has a natural tendency to settle in the lower end when the newly split egg is turned vertically, but a little care is necessary to prevent it passing over with the first rush of the white. Then by gently tossing the yolk from one half-shell to the other it becomes almost entirely separated from the albumen. Indispensable practice it is advisable to use a knife-edge, with which to make a short, sharp, and rather shallow fissure in the egg-shell, and this, by gentle pressure of the blade, may be extended some way round, so as to insure a regular fracture of the remainder. This is suggested by Mr. Ince's paper on emulsion-making. C. (134/68)

"Opodeldoc"

SIR,—Themistakes of "M." and Samuel Lawrence, both with respect to opodeldoc and assistants, are easily explainable. The *Edinburgh Medical and Physical Journal*, 1807, gives:—

Opodeldoc, a term of no precise meaning invented by Paracelsus. It formerly signified a plaster for all external injuries, but now is confined to camphorated soap-liniment, the composition of which is very well known to surgeons and apothecaries.

English assistants have no inducement to go for improvement or further experience to the North, where it is seldom to be found, and where the English language is so frightfully murdered with Scotch brogue. The Scotch, for experience and monetary considerations, find it expedient to come South.

Yours,

January 28.

CHEMIST. (134/64)

Scotch Assistants and Situations.

SIR,—After passing my Minor at Edinburgh in 1885, I was offered by an Edinburgh firm 120*l.* per annum outdoors. I went to London instead at 60*l.* indoors. I do not think I bettered myself, my age at the time being 24.

Yours truly,

PING-PONG. (134/21)

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

136/40 *Yorkshire*.—A bust-developer which we examined recently was a glycerin and tragacanth paste. See also *C. & D.*, September 14, 1901, page 479, for a useful formula.

138/62. *Ulysses and Others*.—South African Situations.—We note your remarks. We do not forget that there are two sides to most questions.

134/60. *J. H. C.*.—The South Dakota Pharmacy Board's examination should not be difficult to pass once you get acquainted with American pharmacy and the U.S. Pharmacopæia. The salaries paid to druggists' assistants out there range from \$10 a week upwards. You should tell us more about your experience and intentions, as well as the part of the State you intend to go to.

129/31. *Nemo*.—One of the simplest check-tills is that made by O'Brien, of Liverpool. If you require an elaborate till to automatically register the amount of each sale, refer

to the advertisement of the British Machine Company (Limited), *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, page 468. We presume that the reason why a few large retail shops have reverted to a human cashier, is that they have had evidence of general pilfering, and desire to limit the possibilities.

136/54. *L. S. S.*.—Surely your interest in the names on the Nuremberg bottles is equal to the little trouble that it will take you to refer to a few seventeenth and eighteenth century works on materia medica, or even Gray's "Supplement." Half the names are obviously not mysterious at all.

134/22. *Mancunian*.—Mercuric chloride does not cure skins rapidly, but acts merely as an antiseptic preventing putrefaction. The best way to work is to stretch the skin when fresh over a board, scrape any adherent muscle off the skin, and brush with a hot solution of ammonium chloride 1 oz., and mercuric chloride $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in 12 oz. of water. Repeat the application daily for four days, exposing to the light all the time. This does not tan the skin.

Other replies will appear next week.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

142/4. Where can glass-wove socks for wearing in shoes be obtained?

138/47. Address of makers of Harris's tamarind emulsion, Baynard's massage-cream, and Newton's rouge-powder.

Coming Events.

Monday, February 10.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association, Church House, Dewsbury, at 8.30 P.M. Lantern-lecture, by Mr. F. P. Sargeant (Leeds), on "Bacteria and their Allies."

Tuesday, February 11.

Bradford Chemists' Association. Lantern-lecture, "By ways in Cumbria," by Mr. Percy Lund.

Wednesday, February 12.

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society. Grand Bohemian concert in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society in the council chamber of the Holborn Restaurant, at 8 P.M. Tickets, 1*s.* each, can be had from Mr. G. Cullwick, 13 Mysore Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Victoria Hotel, at 7.30. Lantern-lecture on Jamaica by Mr. T. H. Wardleworth, Liverpool.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M., Council-meeting postponed from this week.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association. Smoking-concert at the Hôtel Métropole, Clayton Street, at 8 P.M.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. Address on "Pharmaceutical Topics," by Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme.

Thursday, February 13

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. Joseph Hindle will deliver a lantern-lecture on "Switzerland."

Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association. "The Effect of Quinine on the Malarial Parasite," by Dr. Paterson.

Optical Society, 7 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. J. T. Sandell will read a paper on "Photographic Films."

Friday, February 14.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association. "The Preparation of Antitoxic Serum," illustrated by lime-light views by Mr. T. Maben, and a discussion on early-closing.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Major P. A. MacMahon on Magic Squares and other problems on a chess board.

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship, second annual concert at the Holborn Town Hall, Grays' Inn Road, W.C., at 8 P.M. Tickets, 1*s.* each, can be obtained from Mr. E. Sibley, 64 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: February 6.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals shows a slight improvement on that of last week, probably owing to the drug-sales. There is still, however, a depressed feeling hanging over the markets, and complaints of dull business are frequent. Quinine remains very quiet, but steady, in the absence of sellers. Senega is a rising market, and Paratonga-beans are dearer. Lithia citrate has again been reduced, owing to keen competition. Cod-liver oil is tending upwards, but as yet there is no definite news regarding the fishing. In essential oils the chief movement has been in star-anise, which has advanced about 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. Cassia continues neglected, lemongrass is steady, and in peppermint there is little business doing. Citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar are all very quiet, as is also borax and boric acid. Copper sulphate has been in better demand at improved prices. The following table shows the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Copper sulphate	Acid, carbolic	Ipecac. (Rio)	Benzols
Dragon's-blood	Belladonna-root	Orange peel	Buchu
Nutmegs	Myrrh	Pepper, black	Calumba
Soda nitrate	Oil, anise, star		Cardamoms
Tonka-beans (Para)	Oil, castor (Belg.)		Chillies
Wax, bees' (Jam.)	Oil, cod-liver		Cocoa-butter
Wax, bees' (Madagascar)	Senega		Cubebs
			Ipecac. (Cart.)
			Lithia citrate
			Pepper
			Sarsaparilla (Jam.)
			Tin-crystals

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from January 30 to February 5, inclusive:—Acid, boric (@ Hamburg) 115 cks., (@ Leghorn) 13 cs.; acid, carbolic (@ Cologne), 10; acid, oxalic (@ Rotterdam), 17; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam), 97; antimony (@ Hamburg) 5, (@ Leghorn) 31; argol @ Bordeaux, 53; arsenic (@ Antwerp), 30; bayrum (@ St. Thomas), 1 brl.; benzoin (@ Penang), 49; bismuth ore, 47; bleaching-powder (@ Antwerp), 81; borate of lime, 6,908; borax (@ Leghorn) 33 cs., (@ Tocopilla), 1,562 bgs.; (@ Valparaiso), 1,666; bromine, 187; camphor (@ Hamburg), 600 cs.; cardamoms, 166; caraway-seed, 25; chamomiles, 5; chillies (Jap.), 200; chloral hydrate, 10; cinchona (@ Valparaiso) 14 smns., (@ Ceylon) 29; cinnamon, 131 bls.; coca-leaves (@ Ceylon), 12; cocaine, crude (@ Callao), 4 cs.; cochineal (@ Las Palmas), 12; cod-liver oil (@ Christiana) 75, (@ Aalesund) 238; cream of tartar (@ Rotterdam) 29, (@ Bordeaux) 222 cks., (@ Tarragona) 10; cubebs (@ Hamburg), 47; cumin-seed (Mor.), 50; drugs @ Marseilles, 119, (@ Leghorn) 9; essential oils (@ Hamburg) 6, (@ Messina) 155 pkgs., (@ Palermo), 6 pkgs., @ Hong-Kong, 60 cs. 20 bxs., (@ New York) 31 cs.; farina (@ Hamburg), 56; gentian (@ Marseilles) 40 brls., @ Bordeaux 10; ginger (@ Bombay) 66 bgs., (Jam.) 50; glycerin (@ Boulogne) 40, (@ N.Z.) 165 (@ Amst.) 35; guinea grains, 14; gum arabic (@ Alexandria) 53; gum sandarac, 77; gum thus, 204 brls.; honey (Jam.) 5, (Chil.) 325 brls.; ipecacuanha (@ Cartagena), 41; juniper-berries, 100; kola (W.C.A.), 9; lemon-juice, conc. (@ Catania), 30 pps.; lime citrate (@ Messina), 117 cks.; lime-juice (@ Jamaica), 5 brls.; lysol (@ Hamburg), 79 cs.; manna (@ Palermo), 3; oil, castor

(E.I.) 125, (Ital.) 100; olibanum, 199 cs.; orange-peel (Malta), 10; ozokerite (@ Hamburg), 172 bgs.; peppermint oil (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ Yokohama) 90 pkgs.; poppy-heads (@ Antwerp), 12; potash chlorate (Swed.), 180; potash oxal., 40; quicksilver (Ital.), 100; quillaia, 97; quinine, 18; "roots" (@ Marseilles) 181 bls., (@ N.Y.) 13; rose oil (E.I.), 4 pots; saccharin, 8 cs.; sal ammoniac (@ Hamburg), 12; saltpetre (@ Hamburg) 214, (@ Antwerp) 135; sarsaparilla (@ Panama) 25; (@ Limon) 14 bales, (*via* Hamburg) 144; senna (@ Bombay), 28; shellac, 100 cwt.; button lac, 279 cwt.; sulphur (@ Catania), 427 bgs. 308 cks. 64 brls.; tragacanth (@ Bombay), 124; turmeric (@ Bombay) 50, (@ Calcutta) 260; turpentine oil (@ Riga) 52, (@ Libau) 52; vanilla, 9 cs., (@ Bordeaux), 9 cs.; wax, bees' (@ Hamburg) 16 bgs. 75 pkgs., (Chil.) 12, (@ W.C.A.) 14, (Span.), 22, (E.I.) 43; wax, Japanese, 23; wine lees (@ Palermo) 403 bgs. (@ Bordeaux) 22 bgs.

Java Quinine Auctions.

The auctions of quinine to be held in Batavia this year will take place on

March 5,	September 3,
April 9,	October 8,
May 21,	November 12,
June 25,	December 17.
July 30,	

It is intended to offer 4,000 kilos. (140,000 oz.) at each auction.

A Minimum Freight.

A combination has been formed among the principal Atlantic steamship companies which has abolished the old rates of freight in favour of a minimum which will leave a fair margin of profit. The following are the parties to the agreement:—Allan line, American line (Liverpool and Southampton service), Atlantic Transport line, Beaver line, Cunard line, Chesapeake line, Dominion line, Elder-Dempster line, Gulf Transport line, Johnstons line, Lamport and Holt line, Leyland line, Manchester Liners (Limited), Philadelphia-Manchester line, National line, Thompson line, Warren line, White Star line, Wilson line, and Wilson-Furness-Leyland line.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, February 5.

CASTOR OIL.—The market is practically featureless, the quotations of last week being still maintained—namely, 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb. for good seconds Calcutta. The forward position has, if anything, fallen away, and lower quotations are now quoted for arrival parcels. First pressure French is obtainable at 2½*d.* to 3*d.* per lb.; second-pressure is held for 2¾*d.* per lb., with a hardening market forward.

GUM ACACIA.—For Soudan sorts the prices are fully maintained, and for hard amber sorts 35s. per cwt. is lowest for a parcel of mixed, lower prices being refused.

QUILLAIA-BARK.—Sales have been reported during the week at 12*l.* 10s. to 12*l.* 17s. 6*d.* per ton.

SULPHATE OF COPPER has improved materially during the week, and sales are recorded in quantity at 19*l.* 15s. per ton. Makers are asking 20*l.* There is every prospect of still higher prices.

HONEY.—Sixty-eight barrels of Pile X. Chilian, fair quality, have changed hands at 28s. per cwt., and sales of smaller parcels of other grades have been made at the equivalent figures during the week.

BEESEWAX.—The small stocks now available are held for full prices—namely, 7*l.* 5s. to 7*l.* 15s. per cwt.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Holders on the spot have now put up their price to 70s. per cwt., owing to scarcity.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, February 4.

Business in general is improving, and our drug-market shows a better tone and more business.

ANTIMONY is practically unchanged at 29m. for spot, and forward 28m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is very firm at 13¼m. to 14m. per kilo. CAMPHOR (REFINED) is firm, at 43½m. per 100 kilos. A good consumptive demand is expected.

CEVADILLA-SEED is dull and lower at 71m. per 100 kilos. COCA-LEAVES are lower, as cocaine has gone down lately. Bolivian leaves are quoted 250m., and Cusco leaves 240m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO-BARK shows a very firm tendency; 85m. per 100 kilos. paid, 87½m. asked.

CUMIN-SEED is quieter at 51m. to 56m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT OF RYE is still quiet. Russian is coming in slowly, and values are about 330m. per 100 kilos.

FENUGREEK-SEED is firm, and little is offered. Spot is quoted 15½m. and forward delivery 15m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA is quiet and lower, Rio at 23m. per kilo.

JABORANDI-LEAVES show a fair inquiry, but very little is offered.

LYCOPODIUM shows a rather strong market. Higher prices are quoted from Russia, and stocks are small there. The present quotation in Hamburg is 440m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is unchanged, at 30m. spot.

QUININE is almost without business, at 39m. per kilo.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Peppermint oil is very firm at 8.70m. per lb. for HGH, Japanese is 8½m. per kilo., and there are sellers of star-anise at 11m. to 10½m. per kilo.

OILS, FIXED.—Cotton is tending upwards. Linseed rapidly advancing. Castor neglected, and very slow of sale. Cod-liver, 70m. per 100 kilos.

SANTONIN is firm, and nothing is obtainable below makers' price.

SPERMACETI firm at 230m. per 100 kilo.

WAX, JAPANESE, for forward delivery, is quoted 67m. to 63m. per 100 kilos.

WORMSEED is very firm and advancing; brown 63m. to 65m., green 77½m. to 80m. per 100 kilos.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG:—Both refined camphor and menthol are quiet. Wormseed is dearer, and cod-liver oil is advancing.

NEW YORK, February 6:—Business here is good. Opium is dull at \$3.00 per lb. Cartagena ipecac. is easy at \$1.40 per lb. Balsam copaiba advancing—now 35s.; buchu easy at 19s. Cannabis indica strong at 70s. Senega dull at 50s. per lb. Sarsaparilla firmer at 7c. per lb.

ACID, CARBOLIC, has a firmer tendency, and prices would appear to have reached their lowest point. Ordinary crystals, 39° to 40° C. are quoted 6½d. to 6½d., and 34° to 35° C. 6½d. per lb. Crude, 60 per cent, is 1s. 10d., 75 per cent, 2s. 3d. per gal. Cresylic, 95 per cent, 8d. to 11d.

ACID, CITRIC is a dull market at 1s. 0½d. per lb.

ACID, TARTRIC, is also dull of sale at 10½d. per lb. for foreign, and 11½d. for English.

ALUM is quoted 5l. 10s. to 5l. 12s. 6d. for lump, and 6l. for ground. Liverpool is 4l. 17s. 6d. to 5l. per ton, f.o.b., for lump, according to size of package.

ANTIMONY.—Japanese regulus is quoted 27l. 10s. per ton, c.i.f.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday good Natal was bought in at 6½d. per lb. A pile of good St. Vincents sold at 1½d. per lb., but the remainder was bought in.

ARSENIC is slow of sale, though stocks are gradually being reduced. For best white English powder 16l. to 16l. 5s. per ton spot is quoted.

BELLADONNA-ROOT is rather firmer, good quality being still scarce; from 37s. to 40s., c.i.f., is quoted for fair.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe during January amounted to

	Amst. lbs.		Amst. lbs.
1902	... 940,000	1896	... 970,000
1901	... 1,000,000	1895	... 657,000
1899	... 509,800	1894	... 893,000
1898	... 956,000	1893	... 900,000
1897	... 399,000		

COCOA-BUTTER.—At the auction held at Amsterdam on February 4, 85 tons *Van Houten's* brand sold at 69½c. to 68c. per ½ kilo. (average price 68.70c.) against 70½c. at the previous auction; 8 tons *de Jong* sold at 67½c. to 67c., 4 tons *Helm* at 66½c. and 5 tons *Bethe* at 66½c.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There has been considerably more doing in this article during the past few days, and values have advanced in sympathy with the boom in the metal market. Business has been done up to 19l. 10s. while some sellers ask 5s. to 10s. advance on this figure. Anchor brand is quoted 20l. to 20l. 10s. per ton, and Liverpool 19l. 10s. to 19l. 15s. Should the usual spring demand be up to the average, it is probable prices will advance further, especially as the production has been restricted owing to the dangerous position of copper. Supplies from several works are already less than anticipated, and the bulk of the requirements have yet to be filled.

A telegram from U.S. Consul Jackson at Patras to his Government announces that a United States firm has been awarded the contract to supply 500 tons copper sulphate to the Currant Bank of Greece.

LEMON-JUICE (CONC.).—A Messina report, dated January 31, states prices declined only slightly during the past month, notwithstanding the large crop. It is known that large contracts have been placed by French buyers. The manufacture of lemon-juice and citrate of lime at Palermo is now beginning, and as the crop there is a large one also (while exportation of fresh fruit is almost at a standstill), a further decline in values is looked for; 12l. 3s. per pipe of 130 gals., f.o.b., is quoted for February-April shipment.

LITHIA CARBONATE has again declined, makers quoting 2 cwt. quantities at 4s. 6d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Privately the lowest price for Kobayashi crystals appears to be 14s. 3l. per lb., spot. From the Continent there are offers at from 13s. 3l. to 13s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, ANISE, STAR.—There has been considerably more business this week, and values have advanced about 3d. per lb. After further business was done at 4s. 2d. per lb., spot, holders advanced their quotation to 4s. 4d., and this figure has been paid for 50 cases for consumption; 4s. 6d. was the lowest spot price on Wednesday. In auction 20 cases "Ship" brand were firmly held at 4s. 9d. per lb.

OIL, CANANGA.—Guaranteed pure is quoted 12s. per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 1 that the first official reports from Lofoten have come to hand. They state that a fair amount of cod has been perceived at the fishing stations, but nothing is mentioned regarding the quality of the liver. If the weather, which is still stormy, should moderate, there would be every prospect of a good fishing. So far the production of new oil is only slight—not exceeding 1,000 barrels. The quotation for new Lofoten oil is unaltered, at 71s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from that port to date amount to 706 barrels, as against 510 barrels at the same date of last year. In London, business of fair extent has been done at 71s. per barrel for last season's oil, which shows a firmer tendency.

OIL, LEMON, is quoted 2s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., for a good brand, and a fair demand is reported.

OIL, LEMONGRASS, is steady at 7½d. per oz., spot.

OIL, OLIVE.—A report from Messina, dated January 31, states that the gathering of the olives is finished except in a few mountain districts. The result, however, is not so abundant as expected. Notwithstanding, prices have declined under the impression of the large Spanish crop.

OIL, PETITGRAIN.—For Paraguayan distilled 7s. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted.

OPIUM.—Our Constantinople correspondent writes on January 31 that, owing to continued fine weather, a weaker tone is apparent, and there is more disposition on the part of holders to sell. The week's sales amount to 6 cases "druggists" at 7s. 9d., and 2 cases at 7s. 11d. per lb. The sales in Smyrna for the week ending January 24 amount to 44 cases, principally for the United States, at rather easier prices. The weather continues favourable, and the young opium-plants in the interior promise well.

POTASH, CHLORATE.—The spot price for crystals is 3½d. to 3½d. per lb., net, and powder 3½d. to 3½d. In Liverpool 5-ton lots are quoted 3d. to 3½d. per lb., f.o.b.

QUICKSILVER is very firm at 8l. 15s. per bottle, and a large export business has been done this week.

QUININE.—Practically no transactions are reported this week, but the market is steady, with buyers for March delivery at 1s. 1d., and sellers at 1s. 1½d. per oz. To-day a sale of 30,000 cz. is reported at 1s. 1½d. for March, and 1s. 1½d. for June.

According to a telegram from Batavia on Wednesday 2,000 kilos. quinine (Ed. II.) sold at an average of 20½fl. per kilo. (about equal to 8c. Amsterdam unit), while the last price paid was 20½fl. per kilo.

SEEDS.—Russian *Anise* slow, at 20s. 6d. per cwt. Dutch *Caravays* quiet, at 21s. 6d. per cwt. *Coriander* steady, at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt. for Morocco. *Cumin* sells readily at

24s. to 25s. per cwt. for Morocco, but Malta meets with no demand. *Fenugreek* steady, but quiet, at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt. *Linseed* firm, at 59s. per quarter for good quality. *Canary* steady on the spot, but lower prices have been accepted for Turkish to arrive.

SENEGA.—Privately a firmer tone has developed, and offers of 2s. per lb., c.i.f., have been refused. On the spot 2s. 3d. per lb., net, is quoted. In auction 10 bales of good quality were firmly held at 2s. 3d., a bid of 2s. 2d. being refused.

SHELLAC has been a dull and easier market. On the spot business has been done in fair second orange TN on a basis of 119s. to 120s. for fair TN. Futures, after being lower, closed rather firmer on Wednesday. May delivery has sold at 123s. and June at 123s. 6d. per cwt.

SODA, BICARBONATE, is quoted 7d. 5s. per ton, ex warehouse, and 6d. 15s. per ton in kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool.

SODA NITRATE is dearer at 10s. 4½d. per cwt., and ordinary 10s. 3d., spot; in Liverpool 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d., ex store, is quoted.

SOY is steady at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per gal., duty paid.

SPICES.—There has been little business done during the week, and at the auctions on Wednesday the demand was slow. *Cochin Ginger* was bought in at 50s. per cwt. for washed rough. Japan was held for 42s. per cwt. Jamaica partly sold at 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. for small washed, and at 41s. 6d. to 42s. for hard dull bold. St. Lucia sold at 40s. 6d. per cwt. for dull, rather small. *Zanzibar Cloves* are steady at 4½d. per lb. for June-August delivery. Good *Amboyne* were bought in at 6d. per lb. *Pimento* quiet; ordinary quality was bought in at 3d. per lb. Japan *Chillies* sold "without reserve" at 39s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. for good red, being lower. *Capsicum* sold at 13s. per cwt. for common red East India on stalk; good cherries were bought in at 30s., dark sold at 18s. per cwt., and shrivelled on stalk at 12s. Fine picked Egyptian were bought in at 50s. per cwt. *Cinnamon-chips* were bought in at 3d. per lb. Wild *Cinnamon* sold at ¾d. per lb. for quill, and ¾d. per lb. for bark. *Cassia-chips* were bought in at 50s. per cwt. Black *Pepper* slow and easier; fair Singapore was bought in at 6d. per lb. Business to arrive has been done at 5½d. for March-May shipment, but the market is now firmer. White is steady; dull Singapore was bought in at 10d. per lb., and Penang at 9½d. per lb. Singapore has been sold to arrive at 10½d., and Penang at 10d. to 10½d. per lb.

London Drug-auctions.

THE tone was dull throughout, and the tendency of prices generally was towards easier rates. Sumatra benzoin sold well at steady prices; buchu-leaves dropped quite 2d.; cardamoms were again depressed; cubebs sold cheaply; dragon's-blood was dearer. Gamboge was firmly held; honey neglected, at about previous values. Both kinds of ipecacuanha were a trifle easier, especially Cartagena. Myrrh irregular; rhubarb steady; Jamaica sarsaparilla lower; senna unchanged; Jamaica and Madagascar beeswax dearer. The following table shows the quantities offered and sold:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite	35	0	Camphor (Jap. ref.)	35	0
Alkanet-root	8	0	Canella alba	20	2*
Aloes—Cape	5	1	Cannabis indica	60	0
Curacao	61	16	Cardamoms	422	108
Socotrine	15	0	Cascara sagrada	170	0
Ambergis	7	0	Cascarilla	30	2
Ammoniacum	17	0	Cassia fistula	3	0
Anised (Russ.)	40	0	Castor-seed	6	0
star	10	0	Chillies	10	0
Annatto-seed	35	0	Chiretta	10	0
Antimony	27	0	Coca-leaves	24	0
Areca	28	0	Colocyath	19	1
Asafetida	659	256	Condurango	7	0
Balsam copaiba	12	1	Cowhage	4	4
Peru	6	4*	Croton-seed	23	0
Balsam Tolu	2	2	Cubebs	3	3
Benzoin—			Cumin-seed	60	0
Palembang	147	23	Cuttlefish-bone	63	23
Siam	22	4	Dill-seed	12	0
Sumatra	109	72	Dragon's-blood	4	2
Buchu	102	9	Elemi	11	0
Calabar-beans	10	0	Ergot	37	0
Calumba	378	120	Galls (Chin.)	10	0

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Galangal	22	0	Oil, lime (W.I.) [...]	24	0
Gamboge	7	0	margosa	5	0
Gum acacia	29	7	orange	7	0
sandarac	5	0	peppermint	14	0
Senegal	1	0	rose (E.I.)	10	0
Honey—			wood	10	0
Australian	30	0	ylang-ylang	2	0
Californian	50	0	Orange-peel	53	4
Honolulu	46	0	Orris	36	3
Jamaica	170	70	Pistachio	4	0
Ipecacuanha—			Purac	2	0
Cartagena	42	2	Rhubarb	123	51
Rio	61	7	Sandalwood	6	0
Irish Moss	2	0	Sarsaparilla	72	23
Jalap	46	0	Senega	10	0
Kamala	5	0	Senna—		
Kino	20	0	Alexandrian	65	3
Kola	21	0	Tinnevely	389	331
Lemon-juice	20	0	Soy	50	0
Liquorice-root	10	0	Squills	51	5
Menthol	5	0	Tamarinds (E.I.)	23	10
Musk (Cabardine)	1	0	(W.I.)	128	0
skins	1	0	Tonka-beans	10	0
Myrrh	25	7	Turmeric-powder	20	20
Nux vomica	2	0	Vanilla	6	6
Oil—			Wax (bees')—		
anise, star	20	0	Australian	19	0
bay	5	0	East Indian	42	1
cassia	30	0	Italian	10	0
castor (E.I.)	89	0	Jamaica	10	10
cajuput	10	0	Madagascar	91	91
chaulmoogra	8	0	New Zealand	1	1
clove	5	0	Zanzibar	149	58
eucalyptus	101	12*	Wax (Japanese)	40	0

* Sold privately.

ALOES—Of Curaçao aloes 61 boxes were shown; for good liver 30s. was wanted, and for black capey 22s., subject, was paid, and dull liver and coarse 18s. 6d., subject. Cape remains scarce; for an odd case of seconds 23s. 6d. per cwt. was paid.

ARECA.—For good seed 30s. was wanted.

ASAFETIDA.—There was little public demand for the new consignment of 480 packages from the Persian Gulf, though a fair quantity was sold after the sale, including 15 cases at 50s., about half the bulk of which consisted of good almondy pinky block, the remainder being very heavy greyish dark block, the loose consisting partially of gum and stones. Two cases of mostly loose almondy, rather husky, sold at 57s. 6d. A parcel of 179 cases from Bombay, imported twelve months ago, was offered without reserve, and sold at from 6s. 6d. up to 15s. per cwt. for low descriptions.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—A case of opaque Cartagena sold at 1s. per lb. Four cases guaranteed B.P. quality were held at 1s. 9d.

BALSAM PERU.—Four cases had been sold privately; 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. is about the value.

BALSAM TOLU.—Two cases slightly drossy quality, in large tins, brought 11d. per lb.

BENZON.—In active demand at steady prices. Good Sumatra seconds, well packed with small almonds, sold at 7d. 15s. per cwt.; and ditto, not so well packed, 7d. 2s. 6d. to 7d. 5s. Good fair Sumatra seconds sold at 7d. per cwt., subject, to 7d. 2s. 6d.; and for medium seconds of old fracture, 6d. to 6d. 10s. was paid, the bulk selling at the lower figure. Palembang gum sold at 30s. for very baky seconds in small tins, and for a mixed lot of good almondy to woody 35s. was wanted. Siam, which is scarce, sold at high rates, 22d. 15s. being paid for a case of small to bold pale loose almonds of good flavour; blocky pea and bean size almonds were bought in at 12d.; and 3 cases of darkish brown seedy block sold at 65s.

BUCHU.—Large arrivals brought about a decline of about 2d. per lb. In auction fair greenish round leaf sold at 8d. to 8½d., and yellowish leaf at 7d. Good long green leaf sold at 1s. 4d., and not quite so green at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.

CALABAR BEANS were held for 1s. 4d. per lb.

CALUMBA.—Several parcels were withdrawn, and the only sale made was of 120 bags small to medium dull brown sorts sold at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per cwt.

CAMPHOR.—For Japanese refined Sumitomo brand, in 1-oz. tablets, 2s. 2d. per lb. was wanted in auction. Privately, several hundred piculs Japanese crude camphor have been sold at 150s. per cwt., c. i. f., for February-March shipment.

CARDAMOMS.—The selection on offer was poor, and prices were again lower and irregular, little interest being taken in the spice. Part of the offerings were withdrawn. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore, medium and bold pale 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d., bold medium palish 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d., small and medium dull 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., brown and split 1s. to 1s. 4d., pickings 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., split 1s. Ceylon-Malabar, small and medium brown 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d., very brown small 1s. 2d., small lean 11d. to 1s. Eight cases *Nedd* sold at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. Of Native wild 3 cases small medium sold at 2s. 2d., subject, and pickings at 1s. 1d., subject.

The annual report of the Kandy District Planters' Association states that the past season for the cardamom crop was not favourable, and most estates were short. Experiments are now being tried with artificial manures, which hitherto have been of no avail. The prices realised during the past season point to a downward tendency. Prospects of crop for 1902 appear fair.

CASARA-SAGRADA.—Two parcels of 1899 crop were offered, and 26s. to 27s. were wanted for them.

CASARILLA.—Two bales of lean and twiggy quill sold at 45s. per cwt.

COLOCYNTH.—A cask of brownish pulped Spanish sold at 1s. 10d.

COWHAGE.—Four tins of ordinary stony and very sandy quality sold "without reserve" at 1d. per oz.

CUBEBS.—Three bags of fair bold berries free from stalk sold at 30s. per cwt. The exports from Singapore from January 1 to December 31 (in piculs) have been:—

		Great Britain	U.S.A.
1901	...	104	2,783
1900	...	268	1,197
1899	...	—	539
1898	...	1,142	1,272
1897	...	417	659
1896	...	295	224

CUTTLE-FISH BONE.—Very broken brown bone sold at $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. without reserve.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Two cases of fair bright seedy lump were limited at 14l., a bid of 12l. 5s. being refused. Two cases of part reboiled lump of fair colour sold at 11l. per cwt., being dearer.

The exports from Singapore to Great Britain from January 1 to December 31 (in piculs) have been:—1901, 101; 1900, 224; 1899, 227; 1898, 118; 1897, 99; and 1896, 71 piculs.

GAMBOGE.—Good dry pipe of orange fracture, partly blocky, was held for 14l. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—Four bales "picked" Trieste grain sold without reserve at 80s. to 83s. per cwt., and for 2 cases good ditto 5l. was paid. Small to bold pale picked Trieste brought 9l. Palish Soudan sorts were held at 40s.

HONEY.—Very cheap and neglected, only a small proportion being disposed of, at the following prices: Palish to brown, set, in cases, 15s. to 18s. per cwt.; and pale thick at 20s. Brown candied, in barrels, 18s.

IPECACUANHA.—It will be seen from the drug statistics that the stocks continue to accumulate, the total of both descriptions in the warehouses being nearly a thousand packages. In auction there was very little demand for Rio, a few sales being made at late rates. For two lots of good, partly native picked, 10s. 2d. to 10s. 4d. was paid. Ordinary lean Rio pickings sold at 8s. 2d. Four bales cultivated native picked sold at 10s. (subject) to 10s. 12d. per lb. Cartagena was about 3d. easier, two bales selling at 4s. 6d. for fair average quality, and for five bales a bid of 4s. 3d. is to be submitted.

MYRRH.—Pale siftings were dearer, 2 cases selling at 70s. per cwt. Five cases dusty and darkish sorts sold at from 58s. to 61s.

OIL, CASSIA.—Thirty cases 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. C.A. were limited at 2s. 9d., and 80 to 85 per cent. at 3s.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Twelve cases Magnet brand had been sold privately. There was plenty of B.P. quality on offer at 1s. 2d. per lb.

ORANGE-PEEL.—For thin bright Maltese strip 8d. per lb. subject was accepted, with darker ditto at 7d. subject.

RHUBARB. sold at unchanged rates as follows: Two cases small to bold flat High-dried, with good coat and pinky fracture, 9d. per lb., and the same price was paid for 3 cases small to medium ditto. From another catalogue 6 cases sold at 8d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for small to medium flat; 16 cases of bold round high-dried of wormy quality and dark fracture sold at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 3d., and medium ditto, 3d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., without reserve; and a similar parcel, not so wormy, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. Ten cases round rough High-dried of new crop sold at 6d. per lb. for three-quarters good fracture and coat.

SARSAPARILLA.—Lower. About 100 bales grey Jamaica have arrived this week, part of which were offered in auction. For 12 bales sound 1s. 4d. was paid, and 1s. 3d. for slightly country damaged, being about 2d. per lb. cheaper. Two bales of native red Jamaica brought 9d. per lb., subject, and for 3 bales good ditto 10d. was paid, with grey at 8d.

SENNA.—The quality of the Tinnevely senna offered was again very low, and it is not expected to improve now until the new crop comes in about August. Prices were steady, a few bales of medium to bold greenish leaf selling at 6d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; small to medium greenish, 2d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ordinary yellowish to medium, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; and low yellow and sea-damaged (of which the bulk consisted), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per lb. Pods sold at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 2d. per lb. Nice pale Alexandrian pods were bought in at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and a few bales of fair broken leaf sold at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Good siftings were held for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and for fair partly whole leaf 6d. was wanted.

TAMARINDS.—Black and stony Calcutta sold at 10s. per cwt.

TONKA BEANS.—Privately it is said 2s. has been paid for Para, and this was the price asked in auction. For Angostura 2s. 10d. was refused.

TURMERIC-POWDER.—A parcel from Bombay sold without reserve at 13s. per cwt.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica was 2s. 6d. dearer, 8l. to 8l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. being paid for fair to good red and brown, and 7l. 10s. for very dark brown. Madagascar was also 2s. 6d. dearer, good sound wax selling at 6l. 15s., dark brown at 6l. 12s. 6d., with wormy and partly foul at 6l. 5s. to 6l. 7s. 6d. Of Zanzibar 50 blocks of fair brown quality sold at 6l. 12s. 6d. per cwt., and a further 24 bales and cases at 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. A case of unbleached East Indian brought 6l. 2s. 6d., and a case of grey and yellow New Zealand 6l. 12s. 6d., subject.

"HOW TO MAKE TABLETS."—We have received a supply of the second edition of this useful little work, published by the Spaulding Publishing Company, of Boston, U.S.A. Copies can be supplied from 42 Causton Street, London, E.C., at 1s. 2d. each, post free.

DINING CHEMISTS, PLEASE NOTE!—King Edward VII. has informed the Lord Mayor of London that, in his opinion, there can be no doubt as to what should be done at public gatherings when the toast is proposed of "Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." The toast should be received standing, and the company should not resume their seats until the first few bars of the "National Anthem" (to be immediately followed by a few bars of "God bless the Prince of Wales") have been played.

NEXT WEEK'S CONCERTS.—We would remind London chemists of two trade smoking concerts which are to be held next week. The first, on Wednesday evening, February 12, in the Council-chamber of the Holborn Restaurant, at 8 o'clock, is promoted by the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. The second is to be held on Friday evening in the Holborn Town Hall, Gray's Inn Road, and is the annual one of the Wholesale Druggists' Cricket-championship League. First-class talent is to be there, and in the course of the evening the Chairman (Mr. Peter MacEwan) will present the Challenge Cup to the winning team. Tickets for this concert may be obtained from Mr. E. Sibley, 61 Park Street, Southwark, S.E., price 1s. or 2s. 6d.

